SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LONDON, March 17, 1778.

Friday laſt the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, with about fifty Members of the Common Council of the city of London, went to the Palace of St. James's, and had the honour of preſenting to the King their humble Addreſs and Petition, which was conceived in theſe words.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, aſſembled in Common Council; attached by principle to your royal houſe; to your perſon by the trueſt affection; to the honour and proſperity of your government by all that can intereſt and be dear to the heart of man; in the deplorable ſituation of this once powerful and flouriſhing country we aſk, with the moſt profound humility, permiſſion to throw ourſelves at your Majeſty's feet, and to make known the vows and ſentiments of a faithful and afflicted people.

When firſt alarmed with this civil war, your loyal city of London, ſeconded by the ſentiments of many other reſpectable bodies of your kingdom, and by thoſe of your wiſeſt and beſt ſubjects, humbly beſeeched you to avert the impending evil; the foreſight of all the calamities that it has already produced was but too well founded, and the evils ſtill more ſerious, with which to all appearance we ſhall ſoon be overwhelmed.

Your faithful people had, on this occaſion, the misfortune of receiving from your Majeſty an anſwer, which they attributed to the imperfect manner in which they fear, at that time, to have expreſſed their ſubmiſſive and reſpectful ſentiments; not manifeſting the gracious diſpoſition of your Majeſty, or eſteeming it conformable to the ſacred reſpect that the people bear to their Sovereign. To their zeal unalterable for his true glory, they retired in ſad and reſpectful ſilence, patiently expecting that Providence would change the face of affairs, and return to us the favour and protection of your Majeſty, when experience ſhould have placed in its true light the well founded nature of their fears, and the fatal tendency of thoſe councils that have miſled the nation. It is certain that your Majeſty and many of your ſubjects have been miſled and deceived. There has been no pains ſpared to hide from one and the other, the true nature of the affairs in which we are engaged; there is no artifice that has not been uſed to poiſon the minds of your ſubjects; and we are perſuaded that greater abilities have been employed in engaging in this war, than have been diſcovered in order to conduct it to an honorable and advantageous end, if, in ſuch a war, any kind of conduct could effectually procure honour or advantage.

They have uſed all poſſible induſtry to render ſuſpicious the declarations, and to make us deſpiſe the reſiſtance of our brothers, who, Engliſh like us, gave no room to doubt that they were endowed with that ſincerity and courage that has ever diſtinguiſhed the name and race:—They have repreſented their inclinations under falſe colours; they have painted their natural faculties as infinitely leſs than they really are; they have given us a falſe calculation of their reſources; they have inſulted their opinions even to the laſt moment, when deſpair has ſupplied what they failed in force.—We have ſeen an entire army, the flower of the Britiſh forces and of their allies, waſted by hunger in the deſarts of America, lay down their arms, and their ſoldiers ſnatched from death by the very men that the murder and rapine of ſavages (unhappily employed) made to quit the plow and become ſoldiers, by the very ſame men who had been painted in colours ſo contemptible, that in our calamity we have had no conſolation.—We have ſeen another army, equally brave, equally well commanded, paſs two years in a continued ſeries of victories that have only ſerved to weaken them, without leſſening the reſiſting force; without obtaining any kind of ſubmiſſion; without being able to reduce to the obedience of your Majeſty, not even the ſmalleſt, not even the weakeſt of Thirteen Revolted Provinces.—The union that reigns among theſe Provinces, their hatred, kindled by the adminiſtration of your Majeſty, have received a new degree of force by the injudicious means employed to diſſolve the one, and triumph over the other. We ſupport fleets and armies, almoſt equal in number, and proportionally much more expenſive, than all thoſe employed in the moſt glorious war that this country has had to ſupport, againſt the united force of monarchies, the moſt ancient and formidable of Europe.

Some detached iſlands of little conſequence, and on the continent a deſerted town, where the combined army of your Majeſty is not in ſafety, are all the fruits that are produced by an expence exceeding twenty millions; ninety-three ſhips of war, and ſixty thouſand of the beſt ſoldiers that could be raiſed in our own and a foreign country, all employed in this ſingular ſervice.

We are told that the forces of your Majeſty, both by ſea and land, have done all that was poſſible to expect from the moſt perfect diſcipline, and the moſt determined courage; nevertheleſs the total defeat of one part, and the ineffectual victories of the other, have conſpired almoſt equally to the deſtruction of your power, and to the diſmemberment of your empire.

We ſhould neglect, in the moſt unpardonable manner, that which we owe to your Majeſty, to ourſelves, and to our country, if we expreſſed not as we here do, what we think of this terrible and deciſive proof of the frenzy that originally preceded an enterpriſe, which, faithfully followed through all its progreſs, in each meaſure relative to its execution, proves, that by a uniform miſconduct, all thoſe evils have been compleated that abſolute ignorance ſet on foot. We are convinced that they are not the illuſions propagated by ſome intereſted and artful men, as their continuance, like to every thing falſe, could not be laſting; but that it is the unanimous ſentiment of every American, who riſes invincible againſt all plans of coerſion civil and military, such as have been employed againſt them to this hour. A people entirely united, are not a people that can be ſubdued. If the force actually employed for this conqueſt cannot effect it, it cannot be effected by any force that may be in our power. The riches of this country are conſiderable, and we ſhall be diſpoſed to uſe them moſt liberally, and with all our hearts, if to ſupport the honour and dignity of your crown. But domeſtic peace, and domeſtic œconomy, are the only means of defraying the expence of a diſtant war. By that which we now ſupport our reſources are drained, whilſt our rivals œconomiſe theirs; whilſt each year that we continue the war, we make to lean in their favour the balance of our forces and public riches.

We think ourſelves obliged, moſt reſpected ſovereign, to expreſs to your Majeſty the fears we experience, when we conſider the purport of your Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and apprehending moſt ſtrongly, as does all the world, by the great preparations you are making, how critical our ſituation is with the neighbouring powers.—We have not the ſatisfaction to learn by this ſpeech, by any aſſurance from the ſervants of your Majeſty, or even by any public report, if an alliance is formed with any of the powerful ſtates of Europe, that may ſerve to protect us againſt the complicated dangers with which this nation is, in a manner, ſo manifeſtly threatened—we have not even any reaſon to be certain, that there is not formed againſt us an alliance of the moſt dangerous nature. In this ſtate of doubt, anxiety and danger, we have recourſe to the clemency and wiſdom of your Majeſty, the tender father and watchful guardian of his people, beſeeching you gracefully to adopt the proper meaſures for eſtabliſhing internal peace, and (as much as will permit, the unhappy circumſtances to which we are reduced, by the deſtructive ſyſtem hitherto followed) to reunite the Britiſh nation by ſome happy, honourable and laſting tie; fearing, that the Americans, driven to deſpair by the rigours of a war that we would continue to proſecute againſt them, wean themſelves entirely from the mother country, fearing that the laſt ſpark of their affection for us be extinguiſhed by habitual and reciprocal murders and rapine, fearing at laſt that in ſome fatal moment the people who have hitherto formed a conſiderable part of the force of Great-Britain increaſe, by an union, in a formidable and laſting manner the force of enemies, the moſt conſtant, to the power and proſperity of your Majeſty's kingdom.

We humbly and with confidence hope, that your Majeſty will give all poſſible efficacy to the conceſſions which have been propoſed in Parliament (we hope they may not have been made too late) and we reſt with ſo much aſſurance, upon the magnanimity of your Majeſty's loyal and generous intentions, that we have not the ſmalleſt apprehenſions, that his partiality for any claſs of men will have the leaſt influence on his reſolutions, when nothing leſs than the well-being and even exiſtence of his people is called in queſtion. We implore and ſupplicate your Majeſty, with the moſt humble confidence, to guard that, in the councils and offices deſtined to the executive power, not the ſmalleſt obſtacle may appear againſt the immediate conſummation of the great, happy and neceſſary work of peace, to draw your affairs from an adminiſtration of but little wiſdom and little prudence, and to deſerve to extend and confirm the reviving confidence of all your people. In favour of ſuch meaſures, of ſuch arrangements, and to ſuch an end, your citizens of London will never fail to give your Majeſty the moſt affectionate and the moſt conſtant aſſiſtance.

The KING's Anſwer.

I Cannot think that the zeal of my ſubjects, the reſources of my kingdoms, the bravery of my fleets and armies, have been unwiſely and imprudently employed, when the object of their efforts was to maintain the conſtitutional ſubordination that ought to reign in the different parts of my dominions; and which is ſo neceſſary to the proſperity of the whole.

I have always lamented the calamities inſeparable from war; and am ready to do all that depends on me to forward the meaſures adopted by the legiſlative body, in order to re-eſtabliſh, by means of a happy and honorable reconciliation, the treaſures of peace, commerce, affection and confidence, between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Lately imported from France and St. Euſtatia, and to be
ſold, wholeſale, by
MARGARET DUNCAN,
In York-Town, next door to Stake's new Tavern,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of Merchandize, among which are the following articles, viz. ſuperfine hollands, britannias, linens of different kinds, an aſſortment of cambricks and lawns, ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths of different colours, variety of fine camblets, cottons, linens, ſaggathies, ſtripes, checks, damaſcus, drillings, ſewing ſilks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, coloured and white ſewing threads, calicoes, cotton and thread ſtockings, trimmings of different kinds, pins, coffee by the bag, &c. &c. ¶

Graſs, Cradling and Bryar Scythes,
Manufactured and to be SOLD by
GARRETT & MATTHEWS,
At their Shop in Darby, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania,
and at the Houſe of
GEORGE MOUL,
In Market-ſtreet, York-Town;
At either of which Places their Cuſtomers and others
may be ſupplied with any Quantity. ¶

From the St. JAMES's CHRONICLE, *February* 17.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN juſtice to a people whom I find on many occaſions to have been unfairly calumniated in regard to their treatment of Britiſh officers and ſoldiers, I ſend you an exact copy of a letter I lately received from a ſon of mine, an officer of the Britiſh army, now a priſoner in America. I hope it will have the effect of contradicting, in ſome meaſure, the falſe aſſertions at times caſt on the Americans in the Engliſh news-papers, provided you can ſpare a corner of your paper for its inſertion; in doing which, you will very much oblige

An OLD OFFICER.

The following may be depended on as an authentic extract of a letter from an officer of Gen. Howe's army, who is now a priſoner on parole in America, to his father, near London, dated Annapolis in Maryland, September 10, 1777.

"When I wrote to you from New-York in April laſt, I little expected the viciſſitudes of fortune that have ſince befallen me; the being ſo long a time without hearing from you or any of my friends, or ſo great a traveller as I have ſince been. I was unfortunately wounded in the ſhoulder, and made priſoner with eighteen privates (part of an eſcort carrying proviſion into the camp near Amboy in May) by a company of Lee's regiment and ſome riflemen. We were immediately ſent with ſome other priſoners to German-Town, from whence I wrote a letter to your old intimate, Gen. Gates, to inform him of my wound, my bad ſtate of health from the Aſthma, and to pray he would get me leave to go into Philadelphia on parole, where there were many other Britiſh officers. My requeſt was ſoon granted, and he ſent with it a very polite letter of introduction of me to a Mr. Morris, a conſiderable man with the Congreſs, who has ſince ſupplied me with money for my bills of exchange on my uncle in London, and by recommendations of me to others, as well as by many favours, has laid me under very great obligations. I have met with Mr. R. Murphy, whom I was well acquainted with in the Temple. By the joint aſſiſtance of theſe three gentlemen, I obtained leave (on parole of honour not to correſpond, in any reſpect, with the army or navy) to travel about in Pennſylvania and Maryland for my health; which, although my wound had got conſiderably better, had become very precarious. By Mr. Morris's recommendation I got introduced to many of the gentlemen in Baltimore and Annapolis, but one letter would have been ſufficient; for here, more than is the cuſtom in ſome parts of Ireland, you are handed from one to another with a liberality and hoſpitality that is very rarely to be met with in Europe. I carefully avoided giving offence by political opinion, by prying into their councils or meaſures, or by ſeeming to take notice of their military operations. They were equally civil to me, for I never heard an illiberal expreſſion againſt my King, although they ſpeak in the higheſt terms of reproach againſt the adminiſtration and parliament. I took my route through York, Lancaſter, the Falls of the Suſquehanna river, Baltimore and Annapolis, and paſſed through as fertile a country as my eyes ever beheld. I found no towns or public edifices of any conſideration; but the extenſive foreſts of the moſt luxuriant trees, the noble rivers, handſome farms, and vaſt fields of corn, together with the beauty of the birds, and abundance of fiſh (which are not ſimilar to any I am acquainted with in England) muſt delight every European traveller. My purpoſe from Annapolis was, to take a ſlight view of Virginia, particularly that part of it which gave birth to the man ſo much admired and talked of through all America, I mean Waſhington. My parole did not extend to the ſouthward of Maryland, and I did not care to accept the obliging offer of the governor of that province, to extend it ſo far as to enable me to go to General Waſhington's houſe on the Virginia ſide of Potomack river; however, as I was reſoved to ſee it, I was adviſed to take the great Falls of Potomack river in my way; they are wonderful indeed, and would take up more than this paper to deſcribe. From hence I followed the river, on the Maryland ſhore of it, to George-Town, another new built town, and to ſeveral gentlemen's houſes on the banks, particularly to Mr. Yong's, called Turky Buzzard; Mr. Roger's, called Notely Hall, and Mr. Diggs's, called Warburton; to the laſt of whom I was recommended for an introduction at General Waſhington's, called Mount Vernon; they call each other next neighbours, although their houſes are two miles aſunder, a river ſeparating them of nearly that width (although two hundred miles from the ſea) and they are in different provinces. Both houſes command a delightful and extenſive proſpect, particularly of water, and I think Mr. Diggs's (which is placed on a bold high point between two rivers) is by much the fineſt ſituation I have ſeen in America. I was very well entertained here for ſome days. He was bred to phyſic in Edinburgh in the ſame ſchool with myſelf, and was of great help to me in my aſthmatic complaint. Mrs. Waſhington ſtopt a night here on her way to the northward; ſhe is a pleaſant affable little woman, very engaging, and, although ſhe cannot boaſt any ſhare of beauty, ſhe (by all accounts) poſſeſſes entirely the heart and attention of a man, whoſe unſpotted fame, honeſty in the cauſe he has engaged in, military abilities, rectitude, and many other virtues, are equalled by very few, if any one. It has never been yet in my power to ſee him, but from what I can learn, he is tall and handſome in perſon, about forty-eight years of age, and very mild and affable in his manners, ſerious and backward in company, which perhap may ariſe from want of a general education; for his fat dying young, left him in a manner to chooſe his own have ſeen many of his letters, and they are plain, ex ſive and well written. His paternal inheritance did not exceed ſix hundred a year, but by marriage and induſtry he has increaſed it to near as many thouſands, which in this quarter of the world is a princely eſtate, for you may live here in times of peace for one fourth of what you can in Europe. It will be in my power when I go to the northward to give you a further account of him, and it is not improbable but I may bring it to you myſelf, for I could now get leave to go home did my health permit. This climate has been particularly favourable to me, and I think by the ſpring I ſhall get much better, and be more able to bear a ſea voyage.

"A young gentleman, who is going from this province to France, on ſome ſcheme of traffick with tobacco, has promiſed to put this in forwardance. He expreſſes ſome fears of being taken by Engliſh men of war, and carried into England, in which caſe he will accompany it with a line to you, in order to ſolicit your help ſhould he want any. I hope you will do every thing for him that you can. Myſelf and many hundreds of my countrymen, who are priſoners in this, are daily grateful for the good treatment we receive among the Americans; it is but common juſtice due to them to ſay they uſe every means in their power to render our captivity eaſy, and it is my daily prayer that a ſpeedy and honourable end may be put to the hoſtilities that now make us look on each other as enemies." Your's, &c.

BOSTON, May 21.

Lord's Day morning the Lady of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; was ſafely delivered of a Son.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, the Brigantine Hazard, Capt Sampſon, from Martinique; on his paſſage thither he took a ſchooner and two brigs, one of which we hear arrived there, the others were retaken. On his return he took a brig from France, bound directly to Lord Howe, laden with wine, brandy, &c. which he parted with about 20 days ago; alſo a ſhip from Briſtol bound to New-York, laden with ſalt, cordage, nails, glaſs, &c. which arrived ſafe in port laſt Sunday.

Since our laſt arrived in port a prize ſhip letter of marque of 20 guns, from Briſtol, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with a valuable cargo; ſhe, in company with another letter of marque of 18 guns, came acroſs the Oliver Cromwell, and Defence privateers, belonging to Connecticut, to whom they both ſubmitted, after a very obſtinate engagement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *May* 25.

Laſt Tueſday the enemy from Long-Iſland came to a place near Stratford, and carried off a brig loaded with flax-ſeed for France. Next night forty of our people in boats croſſed the Sound, re-took and brought off the brig, with twenty priſoners on board.

The papers printed in New-York, under the inſpection of the enemy, abound with the moſt ſhameful falſhoods, calculated to promote the infamous deſigns of the Britiſh emiſſaries, and deceive the people, of which the following from *Alexander Robertſon*'s paper of the 23d of April, are ſpecimens, viz.

From the London Gazette, January 31.

Dr. Franklin has lately received repeated accounts from Congreſs, informing him, that the diſpoſition of America was now changed from war to that of peace; urging him, therefore, to enforce an accommodation with Great-Britain upon the beſt terms he could, through the medium of the court of France.

Feb. 4. Dr. Franklin is indefatigable in his endeavours to treat with Lord Stormont, at the court of Paris, reſpecting an accommodation with the rebellious colonies; but his Lordſhip very prudently perſiſts in refuſing him any audience whatever. [*At theſe times the treaty with France muſt have been fully concluded, as it was executed two days after.*]

FISH-KILL, *May* 28.

The Hon. Gen. Gates took the command of this department the 20th inſtant: The troops under his command are gathering faſt; part of them have marched from this place, a little nearer the enemy, and by preſent appearances, they will not be aſhamed to look them in the face, without the leaſt *baſhfulneſs*.

We learn that goods were never more plenty in Boſton than at this time,--- and the prices falling faſt.---French faſhions and French cloths ſeem to do very well. Since the Engliſh government have ordered their merchants to ſhut their ſhops againſt us, others as good as theirs are opening, which we doubt not, will be more grateful for our cuſtom.

TRENTON, *May* 27.

Friday laſt a prize veſſel, laden with Iriſh beef and pork, bound to New-York, was taken by Capt. Anderſon and 16 men, in an armed boat, and brought into Tom's River. Several other prizes have alſo been lately ſent into Little Egg-Harbour. Their cargoes are taken proper care of—one of which conſiſted of a conſiderable quantity of ſalt.

Deſerters from the Britiſh army are daily coming out of Philadelphia—and it remains to be confidently aſſerted that the enemy are making every preparation to evacuate that city in a ſhort time.

We are informed that a gentleman arrived at Elizabeth-town on Saturday laſt, from New-York, who brought an account that war had been declared there that day in form, againſt France—and that a French frigate of 28 guns had been captured, and brought into New-York harbour the ſame day.

We have many corroborating accounts, that the enemy in New-York and Philadelphia, have lately been impreſſing refugees, and young men inhabitants of thoſe places, and putting them handcuffed on board their ſhips.

It is currently reported, that the New Levies or Green Coats, and Tories who have fled to the enemy for protection, are all to be ſent immediately to the Engliſh Weſt-Indies, to defend thoſe iſlands againſt the French.

Yeſterday twenty-one priſoners were brought to this town under guard, among whom are thirteen ſailors, who were taken on board the prize veſſels above-mentioned.

By the lateſt intelligence received from Philadelphia, we learn the enemy intend to retreat thro' this State to New-York.—We are informed the neceſſary preparations are making for their reception.—That the whole militia of this State will be in motion within a few days; and that a large detachment of continental troops are now on their march to join General Dickinſon.

YORK-TOWN, June 6.

Extract of a letter from JOHN BUTLER *to General* CARLETON, *dated at Fort Stanwix the* 15*th Auguſt*, 1777, *tranſlated from the* Courier d'Europe, *a French news-paper, publiſhed in London.*

"I was detached by Col. St. Leger with 500 Indians, intercept a party of 900 rebel militia. The Chief of e Senecas putting themſelves at the head of the Indians, ed upon the enemy, of whom they made a dreadful ſlaughter with their tomahawks and clubs. The rebels ſtood firm for an inſtant, then retired fighting, and at laſt ſuffered a compleat overthrow. They loſt 500 men in killed, wounded and priſoners; the latter, conformable to the Indian practice, were afterwards murdered. The Warriors on this occaſion gave a moſt ſignal proof of their attachment to the King, and had they not been over-haſty, not a rebel would have eſcaped. This day's ſucceſs proves the utility of your Excellency's views, in ſo powerfully ſeconding the incredible efforts I have made to procure to his Majeſty a body of ſuch precious allies."

In CONGRESS, *May* 2, 1778.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the Lottery be authorized to employ their Agents in each State to pay off the Prizes of the Tickets ſold by them reſpectively, and for this purpoſe to draw on the ſeveral Continental Loan-Offices, for ſo much of the money ariſing on the ſales of the tickets, and depoſited in ſuch Offices reſpectively, as they ſhall find neceſſary to pay off ſuch prizes.

That the ſeveral Agents be inſtructed by the Managers, previous to the payment of prizes not of the loweſt denomination in each claſs, to receive the tickets intitling the poſſeſſors to ſuch prizes, give receipts for the ſame, and tranſmit them to the Managers for their examination, with the names of the reſpective owners endorſed thereon, and ſpecifying which of the ſaid Prizes are, at the owners requeſt, to be paid in Loan-Office Certificates.

Reſolved, That the Loan-Office Certificates, which may iſſue for prizes of the Second Claſs of the Lottery of the United States, ſhall bear an intereſt of *Six per centum per annum*, any reſolution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Reſolved, That the Managers be directed forthwith to prepare and make ſale of the tickets of the Second Claſs of the Lottery:

That the Drawing thereof commence the Firſt Day of January next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

JUNE 3.

Ordered, That printed Pamphlets, containing liſts of the prizes drawn by adventurers in the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery of the United States, be tranſmitted by the Managers to the Aſſemblies, Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices, Poſt-Maſters and Lottery Agents, and to every perſon intruſted with the ſale of Tickets in the ſeveral States, for the free inſpection of the ſeveral adventurers: And that the Printers in the ſeveral States be requeſted to publiſh the whole in weekly portions.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secr'y.

N. B. The Printers of News Papers in the ſeveral States are deſired to publiſh the foregoing Reſolutions, and to continue the ſame in their papers, from time to time, until the Drawing of the Second Claſs commences.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, ſituate in the centre ſquare of York-Town, with four rooms on each floor and convenient cellars under the whole, an excellent well of water in one of them; a good brick kitchen and a ſtable with ſtalls for five horſes; the whole being in good repair, and ſuitable for either public or private buſineſs.

Alſo a plantation, about ſix miles from York-Town, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Codorus and Shrewſbury townſhips, on a large branch of Codorus-creek, whereon are a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable and other buildings, about 20 acres of watered meadow made and much more may be improved in the ſame manner, a ſmall bearing orchard of good fruit trees, a young orchard of the choiceſt grafted apple and pear-trees; the ſame being lately lett out on the ſhares to a tenant for 3 years.

Likewiſe a plantation in Weſtmoreland county, about ten miles beyond Ligonier, on both ſides the great road to Pittſburgh, containing 256 acres, and allowance, of patented land, capable of being made thereon 50 acres of meadow, ſome part of which is already cleared, and a houſe and ſome improvements thereon.

And likewiſe the one half of three tracts of warranted land, for which the purchaſe-money has been paid, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county aforeſaid, adjoining each other, on the waters of Crooked Creek; one of the ſaid tracts containing 289¼ acres, with the uſual allowance, whereon may be made 60 acres of meadow; another of ſaid tracts containing 320 acres, and allowance, whereon may be made 60 acres of meadow; and the third tract contains 310 acres, and allowance, whereon may be made 40 acres of meadow. For terms of ſale, apply in York-Town, to SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

York Town, June 1, 1778

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the continental paſture, about a mile from town, a blooded bay HORSE, with the mark of a bayonet on his near ſhoulder, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and gallops well. Whoever finds ſaid horſe and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber in York, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM NICHOLLS, A. D. Q. M. G.

Alexandria, May 24, 1778.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, two well made likely Negroe men, one named Tom, the other Dick. Tom is about 30 years old, has loſt two of his upper teeth, and has ſeveral flouriſhing marks on his arm and ſhoulder. Dick is a ſhort well made fellow, about 24 years old, has ſeveral ſcars on his face, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh: Had on when they went away, ozenbrigs ſhirts and check trowſers; alſo a large knapſack and blankets. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes and delivers them to me in Alexandria, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL GRETTER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to camp, as they have been there before.

Elizabeth Town, May 20, 1778.

DESERTED, two Subſtitutes, lately inliſted in the ſixth Maryland regiment, viz. PATRICK M'CLEERY, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years of age, a fair complexioned fellow, with blue eyes and ſhort brown hair, he is an artful ſcrub, and well acquainted with the country. JOHN LAWLESS, born in England, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 21 years of age, by trade a blackſmith, has a full, round, homely face, with grey eyes, large black whiſkers and black hair, thick blubber lips, with a ſcar on the upper one, and has a bad countenance. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerters, or either of them, will be intitled to the privileges provided by act of Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, or if taken out of the State, a reward of *Twenty Dollars* each.

¶ OTHO M. WILLIAMS, Col.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 13th of June inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A PLANTATION, containing 320 acres, ſituate in Dover townſhip, York county, ſeven miles from York-Town, on the left-hand road to Carliſle, known by the name of Old Opp's place, about 140 acres cleared, the reſt good young timber; there are on the premiſes a good log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with four well finiſhed rooms, a new barn, with ſtone ſtables, built Dutch faſhion, a good orchard, about 8 acres of meadow in good order, and 8 more to be made, and a good pailed garden. *Eight Hundred Pounds* of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in yearly payments of £ 200 each, with ſecurity, if required. If the plantation is ſold, there will be horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, a waggon and gears, harrow, and many other things too tedious to mention, to be diſpoſed of for caſh, at the ſame place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the title, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *York-Town*, who will give an indiſputable one.

¶ WILLIAM BAILEY.

York-Town in Pennſylvania, June 6, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all the Appeals from the Courts of Admiralty in the ſeveral States to Congreſs, which are now depending and undetermined before the Committee of Appeals appointed by Congreſs, are ſet down for trial on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the place where Congreſs ſhall be then ſitting. The Court has reſolved, in caſe of non-attendance of either of the parties, to proceed to a final ſentence on hearing one ſide only.

By Order of the Court,

THOMAS M'KEAN, Preſident.

N. B. The ſeveral printers of news-papers on the Continent are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber living in York county, York townſhip, on the firſt inſtant, at the dwelling plantation of Peter Deal, A Sorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, about 9 years old; white face, has two white feet, paces a little, is lame in one of his hind legs. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JAMES JONES.

Virginia, May 28, 1778.

THE partnerſhip of THORNTON and Co. of the town of Frederickſburg, being diſſolved, the Lots and Buildings belonging to the Company, which are ſituate upon the river at the lower end of the ſaid town, will be ſold on Wedneſday the 15th of July, on the premiſes. There is a brew-houſe, malt-houſe and cellars, built of ſtone and brick, ſufficient to manufacture ſix thouſand buſhels within the year, and all in good repair and condition for carrying on the brewing buſineſs, the whole being built within a few years paſt; the copper large enough to boil about 800 gallons. Adjoining the brewery, and on the ſame lots is a tan-yard compleat, and ſufficient to manufacture 1000 hides. The ſtock and utenſils belonging to both branches of buſineſs will be ſold at the ſame time; alſo a negroe collier, cooper, and houſe wench. Oppoſite theſe lots upon the hill, and divided only by the ſtreet, are two lots paled in, with kitchen and ſtable thereon, lately built, as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the town, and fronting upon the main ſtreet. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will take the trouble to view the works and ſituation, which will be ſhewn by Mr. Thornton, on the premiſes, and every neceſſary information given. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, upon bond and ſecurity given to

George Thornton,
William Woodford,
¶ *Joſeph Jones.*

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Dorſey's Forge, the five following ſervants, viz. *William James*, a Welchman, 47 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, dark hair and beard, mixed with grey; has a blemiſh in one of his eyes, and ſquints. *Evan Powell*, a Welchman, and ſpeaks in that dialect, aged 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, a luſty well made fellow, of a fair complexion, light hair and hazel eyes; had on a country linen hunting ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat; he enliſted in Col. Hart's regiment, from whence he deſerted. *Thomas Bulfrey*, an Engliſhman, 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pitted with the ſmall pox, has dark hair and ſandy beard, dark eyes, thick lips, and ſlow of ſpeech. *James Foſter*, an Engliſhman, aged 20 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, has dark hair, which he generally wears clubed, ſmooth faced, dark eyes, and has a blue ſpeck under one of them; he is a lively talkative lad, by trade a nailor. *William Reece*, 25 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, has dark curled hair, dark eyes, and is a complaiſant fellow. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Sixty Dollars* for each. ‡ ELAM BAILEY.

Carliſle, May 21, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe man, named Harry, country born, about 22 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, talks both Engliſh and Dutch, can do all ſorts of farming work, and ſomething at baking: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured coat, with black buttons, lined with an Indian blanket, a pair of tow trowſers and a pair of half worn ſhoes, his other clothes unknown. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ANTHONY HARWICK. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, on the 18th of May, a Negroe man, named Nat, about 30 years of age, of a ſlim make, much addicted to ſtrong drink; is an artful fellow, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, rather of a tawney than proper black colour, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on and took with him, an old light coloured coat, a ſhirt of ſeven hundred linen, a pair of tow trowſers, a pair of ſhoes and an old felt hat.—Likewiſe a green ſagathy coat and breeches, the coat very good, but the breeches much worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe, that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *THIRTY DOLLARS* reward, paid by

¶ WILLIAM LYON.

York-Town: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LONDON, March 10.

An authentic Copy *of the* Earl of ABINGDON's Speech *and* Protest *on Monday laſt*,

My Lords,

I HAVE given no obſtruction to theſe bills, in their progreſs through the Houſe, becauſe whatever bears the name of conciliation with America, tho' it be a ſhadow, I am ready to catch at; and for the ſame reaſons (meaning that they ſhould paſs) it is not now my intention to divide the Houſe upon them; but, my Lords, as I am firmly perſuaded that theſe bills are no more than a continuation of that deluſion, which has brought this country to its preſent brink of ruin, and ſo far from obtaining the end propoſed by them, that they are deſtructive of it, I riſe to put my ſimple negative upon them, and will place my reaſons for doing ſo upon the Journals of the Houſe. And, my Lords, having ſaid this, I have only to add my congratulations to your Lordſhips on the late miraculous converſion of Parliament to the true faith. Whiggiſm triumphant over Toryiſm. Whig meaſures ingrafted on Tory principles.

> " *Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam*
> " *Jungere ſi velit.: riſum teneatis amici?*"

But, my Lords, however pleaſed I may be with this Centaur not Fabulous, I fear the motives that have produced it are not of the moſt honeſt kind. I fear, my Lords, that it is a temporary ſacriſice only of principles to places, and that, when the golden age is over, the iron age will return in its room. This good, however, my Lords, it muſt produce, American Liberties are hereby confirmed, and put out of the reach of Tory diſturbance for the time to come.

PROTEST.

Diſſentient,

Becauſe the terms now offered by the above bills to America, whilſt *ſufficient* to ſhew the very humiliating ſtate to which the dignity and boaſted ſupremacy of Parliament are reduced, are *inſufficient* to the great end of conciliation propoſed by them; and for the following reaſons:

Firſt, Becauſe (as to the firſt bill) a declaration not to impoſe taxation on America is, in the very ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe, a confirmation of the right; for without the right, the declaration is void; whereas America denies the right, and, upon that ground, reſiſts the exerciſe. If the right then be reſerved, the object of reſiſtance remains, and, ſo remaining, may be exerciſed whenever any future Quixotte Miniſtry, in example of their predeceſſors, ſhall be led to convert hiſtory into romance. But it is objected "that a right cannot be ſurrendered;" ſo neither, if it be a conſtitutional right, can the exerciſe of it be diſpenſed with; for what repels the former, muſt equally counteract the latter. But this is no conſtitutional right; on the contrary, the conſtitution reprobates and diſavows it. For taxation and repreſentation are *conſtitutionally* inſeparable, and America is not repreſented; of courſe America cannot be taxed. Whilſt America therefore will not accept that by courteſy of Parliament, which ſhe holds in right of the conſtitution, and for the good reaſon that an act of Parliament is revocable and the conſtitution irrevocable, it follows that a renunciation of the right, and not the mere ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe, was the proper object of this bill.

Secondly, Becauſe (as to the ſecond bill) the appointment of Commiſſioners to treat with any perſon or perſons, other than the Congreſs, is ſo glaring a manifeſtation of the intention of ſuch treaty, as muſt neceſſarily occaſion a circumſpection in the Congreſs, that may not be much to the eaſe of the Commiſſioners themſelves.

Thirdly, Becauſe, although the Commiſſioners and the Congreſs be agreed, ſuch agreement is of no effect till confirmed by Parliament; which is giving ſuch advantage to Parliament, by knowing what Congreſs will do, and is of ſuch diſadvantage to Congreſs, by not knowing what Parliament will confirm, that the very inequality of the conditions will put a ſtop to accommodation.

Fourthly, Becauſe, as the withdrawing of the troops would be the ſaving of the army (not to mention the policy of the meaſure upon other grounds) ſo the ceaſing of hoſtilities there will, by fatal experience, prove to be the loſs of it. The remains of General Burgoyne's army are now conſtituting a part of the great yeomanry of America.

Fifthly, Becauſe the Prohibitory Act is to be ſuſpended under exceptions and reſtrictions, which exceptions and reſtrictions (and whilſt Great-Britain is under neither) intending reſtraint upon the ſupplies of America, are neither liberal in propoſal, nor probable in acceptance.

Sixthly, Becauſe among the many things to be done, the one thing *needful* is to be left undone. The Quebec Act is to remain without ſuſpenſion. The power given to the Commiſſioners is, "to ſuſpend the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament, which have paſſed ſince the 10th day of February 1763, and which relate to any of his Majeſty's *ſaid* Colonies, Provinces or Plantations in North America;" but Canada is not one of the *ſaid* Colonies, Provinces and Plantations, referred to in the bill, and therefore the Commiſſioners have no power to ſuſpend the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament that relate to Canada. This then will create a ſtumbling-block, inſurmountable, at the very threſhold of negotiation. For, beſides the eſtabliſhment of deſpotiſm and popery in Canada, under which America will never ſit quiet, this horrid and unconſtitutional act, by extending the boundaries of its province, has invaded the property, and removed the land marks of its neighbouring Colonies; a violation that juſtice ſhould redreſs, if America were even ſilent thereupon.

Seventhly, Becauſe power is given to the Commiſſioners to grant pardons to people, who not only they ſay have been guilty of no offences, but the very bills themſelves ſay the ſame thing for them; for, beſides acceding to the claims of America, the Americans are ſtiled his Majeſty's *faithful ſubjects*; and to pardon *faithful ſubjects* is an act of ſupererogation, if not of abſurdity.

Eighthly, Becauſe the appointment of Governors being now in the hands of the Congreſs, an attempt to ſuperſede that power, before it be known whether the terms offered be accepted, looks more like having an eye to that Machiavelian maxim of "*divide et impera*," than to the more ſolid benefits of a general union.

Laſtly, Becauſe conceſſion now, like a death-bed repentance, comes at the laſt hour; and being, as avowedly, the effect of neceſſity, and not of principle, we are left under all the fears and apprehenſions of diſſolution; and without the hope of ſalvation, but in the magnanimity of America: a magnanimity, however, which we have already experienced, and which (by inſiſting on the juſtice of removing from his Majeſty's Councils thoſe evil Miniſters, who have trodden on the liberties, and, with ſavage cruelty, ſpilled the blood of America, and by placing in their room the friends of humanity and of the conſtitution) may reſtore us to that health and ſtrength, and again to that peace and empire, which was once the boaſt of this country, and the terror of the world beſide.

ABINGDON.

TRENTON, June 3.

Extracts from his Excellency Governor LIVINGSTON's Message *to the General Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY congratulate you upon the agreeable news we have received from France, ſince I had the pleaſure of meeting you laſt in this place. The treaties of alliance, and of amity and commerce, between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the United States of America, by which our freedom, ſovereignty and independence, are fully recognized, ratified and guarantied, and our trade left free and unembarraſſed, are ſo advantageous on our part, and diſplay ſuch generoſity and magnanimity on that of our illuſtrious ally, as cannot but excite in our breaſts the moſt cordial reſpect for that powerful Monarch, and the devouteſt acknowledgement of that propitious Providence, which hath influenced the heart of a foreign Prince to interpoſe his aſſiſtance for delivering us from the bloody perſecution of one ſo lately our own. As we were at firſt compelled into a declaration of independence, it was the higheſt wiſdom to ſolicit a ſuitable alliance for its ſecurity and ſupport. To both theſe meaſures we may appeal to the whole world, that we were driven by a tyrannical King, a venal Parliament, and a flagitious Miniſtry. Indeed the conduct of our oppreſſors has, thro' the whole courſe of the war, been ſo infatuate and remorſeleſs, as if Heaven had deprived them of common ſenſe, as well as Hell inſpired them with all its malice. But their day of national correction is ſwiftly approaching. Their unparalleled cruelties, both in the eaſtern and weſtern world, have at laſt kindled the Divine vengeance; and the judgments of God are now overtaking a nation which has filled up the meaſure of its iniquity; and long been the moſt impious and irreligious of any in Chriſtendom. To chaſtiſe her inſolence, the force of France and America is now united in an indiſſoluble league. How muſt haughty Britain be confounded at the dreadful news; and curſe the fatal conſequences of her moon-ſtruck policy? Methinks I ſee her power and grandeur crumbling into ruin, and all her towering honours levelled with the duſt. That deciſive influence which ſhe has long maintained in the ſcale of Europe, is now rapidly verging to ſullen impotence; and the miſtreſs of the ocean become the contempt of thoſe very potentates, who lately revered her councils and trembled at her arms. But how ſpeedily ſoever ſhe may be doomed to final perdition, it is our duty to guard againſt the vindictive effects of her expiring ſtruggles. When all the horrors of deſperation ſeize her, and utterly hopeleſs of conqueſt, ſhe determines to riſe even above herſelf, by ſome ſignal ſtupendous act of barbarity, *having*, like the Devil in the apocalypſe, *great wrath, becauſe ſhe knoweth that ſhe hath but ſhort time*, ſhe may attempt to deſolate what ſhe finds it impoſſible to ſubdue. Againſt ſuch ravage and deſtruction, to which, we know by experience, it is not beneath her dignity to condeſcend, it is our intereſt to oppoſe the moſt ſtrenuous exertions. We want only one ſpirited and general effort to expel her remnant of banditti from the Continent, and for ever to emancipate ourſelves into compleat and uninterrupted liberty. One campaign more will, in all probability, decide the important conteſt: And in whoſe favour it is likely to terminate, is written by the hand of Providence in characters too legible to be miſunderſtood.

The alacrity of our men to enter into the ſervice, and the great diſpatch with which our battalions are compleating, muſt alſo affect every lover of his country with ſingular pleaſure.

The reſolution of Congreſs of the 19th of March, reſpecting the raiſing the quotas of men, and the providing their accoutrements, is herewith laid before you, together with that of the 17th of April, purſuant to which this State has only to compleat three regiments of infantry in the manner recommended by the reſolution of the 26th day of February laſt.

Gentlemen,

As you roſe at the laſt ſitting of the Aſſembly without ratifying the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States, I hope they will engage your early attention at the preſent.

The Congreſs, by their reſolution of the 10th of March, having earneſtly requeſted the Governors and Preſidents of the reſpective States to tranſmit to them as ſoon as poſſible atteſted copies of the acts paſſed by their reſpective legiſlatures, in purſuance of recommendations of Congreſs, which they may have received ſince the firſt day of November laſt, and of all acts which they may hereafter paſs in conſequence of future recommendations; you will be pleaſed to furniſh me, for that purpoſe, with atteſted copies of the acts firſt deſcribed, with all convenient ſpeed.

I embrace this opportunity farther to communicate to you a reſolution of Congreſs of the firſt inſtant, recommending it to the ſeveral States to empower the executive authority of ſuch States, from time to time, to grant exemptions from duty in the militia to ſuch perſons as may, from time to time, be employed in manufacturing military ſtores and other articles, for the uſe of the United States.

The preſent condition of our public accounts renders it indiſpenſably neceſſary to appoint ſome perſon in the character of Auditor, with a ſufficient ſalary to induce a gentleman of adequate ſkill and abilities to accept of the appointment.

I hope, Gentlemen, it will engage your ſeaſonable conſideration what meaſures ought to be adopted, reſpecting thoſe amphibious inmates (ever-willing citizens to all the purpoſes of deriving from the State every legal benefit and protection, but to none of returning reciprocal duty and allegiance) who ſeem reſolved, to the very end of the quarrel, to maintain a kind of ſhameful and moſt diſingenuous neutrality; hoping, by not avowedly eſpouſing either ſide, but occaſionally and indirectly abetting both, to ſecure to themſelves a favourable reception with the prevailing party, let that party eventually prove to be the oppreſſive or the oppreſſed. Such political hypocrites ought, by a general teſt, to be dragged from their lurking-holes, ferretted out of their duplicity and *refuge of lies*, and be taught, by an act for the purpoſe, that however willing the legiſlature may be to imitate the example of the generous houſholder, who made no difference in his payments between thoſe who went to labour in his vineyard at the firſt or eleventh hour, they are determined not to ſet the firſt example in the world, of allowing wages to thoſe who never would enter the vineyard at all, till the grapes were fully ripe by the cultivation of others; and came then only with the view of ſneakingly ſpunging upon, and regaling themſelves with, the wine of other peoples expreſſing.

There are in this State many valuable and conſcientious citizens, who are ſcrupulous of taking an oath in the preſent form, and with the Engliſh ceremony of kiſſing the book, which they conſider as ſuperſtitious and a remnant of popery. Amidſt that liberality of ſentiment, and utter abhorrence of infringing upon the rights of conſcience, which ſeems to mark the preſent æra with peculiar luſtre, can it be conſiſtent with ſound policy, or the generous ſpirit of our conſtitution, to debar an honeſt man, for a religious ſcruple, from the privileges of ſociety, which the moſt profligate and abandoned are permitted to enjoy in the fulleſt latitude? I therefore flatter myſelf that our legiſlature will be ſo indulgent to this ſcrupuloſity, which is at leaſt innocent, as to authorize the magiſtrate, in the adminiſtration of an oath, to diſpenſe with ſuch part of it as may embarraſs the conſcience, and is beyond queſtion altogether formal, and in no reſpect eſſential to its nature or ſolemnity.

I have farther to lay before you, Gentlemen, a reſolution of Congreſs of the 23d of April, recommending

Best possible image.

to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States to paſs laws, or to the executive authority of each State, if inveſted with ſufficient power, to iſſue proclamations, offering pardon, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch limitations and reſtrictions as they ſhall think expedient, to ſuch of their inhabitants or ſubjects as have levied war againſt any of the States, or adhered to, aided or abetted the enemy, and ſhall ſurrender themſelves to any civil or military officer of any of theſe States, and ſhall return to the State to which they may belong before the tenth day of June next, and recommending it to the good and faithful citizens of thoſe States to receive ſuch returning penitents with compaſſion and mercy, and to forgive and bury in oblivion their paſt failings and tranſgreſſions.

Tho' I think it my duty to ſubmit this reſolution to your ſerious conſideration, becauſe it is recommended by Congreſs, I do not think it my duty to recommend it to your approbation, becauſe it appears to me both unequal and impolitic. It may, conſiſtently with the profoundeſt veneration for that auguſt Aſſembly, be preſumed that they are leſs acquainted with the particular circumſtances and internal police of ſome of the States, than thoſe who have had more favourable opportunities for that purpoſe. There ſeems, it is true, ſomething ſo noble and magnanimous in proclaiming an unmerited amneſty to a number of diſappointed criminals, ſubmitting themſelves to the mercy of their country; and there is in reality ſomething ſo divine and chriſtian in the forgiveneſs of injuries, that it may appear rather invidious to offer any thing in obſtruction of the intended clemency. But as to the benevolent religion to which we are under the higheſt obligations to conform our conduct, tho' it forbids at all times, and in all caſes, the indulgence of perſonal hatred and malevolence, it prohibits not any treatment of national enemies or municipal offenders, neceſſary to ſelf-preſervation and the general weal of ſociety. And as to humanity, I could never perſuade myſelf that it conſiſted in ſuch lenity towards our adverſaries, either Britiſh or domeſtic, as was evidently productive of tenfold barbarity on their part, when ſuch barbarity would probably have been prevented by our retaliating upon them the firſt perpetration, and conſequently our apparent inhumanity, in particular inſtances, have certainly been humane in the final reſult. Alas! how many lives had been ſaved, and what a ſcene of inexpreſſible miſery prevented, had we, from the beginning, treated our boſom-traitors with proper ſeverity, and inflicted the law of retaliation upon an enemy too ſavage to be humanized by any other argument! As both political pardon and puniſhment ought to be regulated by political conſiderations, and muſt derive their expedience or impropriety from their ſalutary or pernicious influence upon the community, I cannot conceive what advantages are propoſed by inviting to the embraces of their country a ſet of beings, from which any country, I ſhould imagine, would eſteem it a capital part of its felicity to remain forever at the remoteſt diſtance. It is not probable that thoſe who deſerted us to aid the moſt matchleſs connoiſſeurs in the refinements of cruelty (who have exhauſted human ingenuity in their engines of torture) in introducing arbitrary power and all the horrors of ſlavery, and will only return from diſappointment not from remorſe, will ever make good ſubjects to a ſtate founded in liberty, and inflexibly determined againſt every inroad of lawleſs dominion. The thirty-one criminals lately convicted of the moſt flagrant treaſon, and who, by the gracious interpoſition of government, were, upon very hopeful ſigns of *penitence*, generouſly pardoned, and then, with hypocritical cheerfulneſs, inliſted in our ſervice, have all, to a man, deſerted to the enemy, and are again in arms againſt their native country, with the accumulated guilt of its being now not only the country that firſt gave them life, but which hath, after they had moſt notoriouſly forfeited it, mercifully reſcued them from death. Whence it is probable that a real Tory is by any human means abſolutely inconvertible, having ſo entirely extinguiſhed all the primitive virtue and patriotiſm natural to man, as not to leave a ſingle ſpark to re-kindle the original flame— It is indeed againſt all probability that men, arrived at the higheſt poſſible pitch of degeneracy, the preferring of tyranny to a free government, ſhould, except by a miracle of Omnipotence, be ever capable of one ſingle virtuous impreſſion. They have, by a kind of gigantic effort of villainy, aſtoniſhed the whole world, even that of tranſcending, in the enormities of deſolation and blood-ſhed, a race of murderers before unequalled, and without competitor. Were it not for theſe miſcreants, we ſhould have thought that for cool, deliberate cruelty, and unavailing, undeciſive havoc, the ſons of Britain were without parallel. But conſidering the education of the latter, which has familiarized them to the ſhedding of innocent blood, from the meer thirſt of lucre, they have been excelled in their own peculiar and diſtinguiſhing excellence by this monſtrous birth and off-ſcouring of America, who, in defiance of nature and of nurture, have not only by a reverſed ambition choſen bondage before freedom, but waged an infernal war againſt their deareſt connections, for not making the like abhorred and abominable election. By them have numbers of our moſt uſeful and meritorious citizens been ambuſhed, hunted down, pillaged, unhouſed, ſtolen or butchered. By them has the preſent conteſt, on the part of Britain, been encouraged, aided and protracted. They are, therefore, reſponſible for all the additional blood that has been ſpilt by the addition of their weight in the ſcale of the enemy. Multitudes of them have ſuperadded perjury to treaſon. At the commencement of our oppoſition they appeared more ſanguine than others, and, like *the crackling of thorns under a pot*, exceeded in blaze and noiſe, the calm and durable flame of the ſteady and perſevering. They have aſſociated, ſubſcribed and ſworn to aſſiſt in repelling the hoſtile attempts of our bowelleſs oppreſſors. They have, with awful ſolemnity, plighted their faith and honour to ſtand, with their lives and fortunes, by the Congreſs and their General, in ſupport of that very liberty which, upon the firſt opportunity, they perfidiouſly arm'd to oppoſe, and have ſince ſacrilegiouſly ſworn utterly to exterminate. *This* worthy citizen has loſt a venerable father; *that* one a beloved brother; and a third, a darling ſon, either immediately by their hands, or by their betraying him to the enemy, who, from a momentary unintentional relapſe into humanity, were ſometimes inclined to ſpare, when theſe pitileſs wretches inſiſted upon ſlaughter, or threatened to complain of a relenting officer, merely becauſe he was not diabolically cruel.— Nor will ſuch an act of grace prove eventual of reſtoring to their injured country the moſt proper objects of pardon. The more ignorant and deluded (if ſuch ignorance and deluſion there can be) will not be able to obtain leave from their vigilant taſk-maſters to return to their duty. The moſt dangerous and influential will be indulged with this privilege, and that only to ſave their eſtates, without the leaſt compunction of conſcience, alteration of ſentiment, or melioration of heart. Theſe, having already been ſworn and forſworn, will, without ceremony, repeat their perjury whenever it appears conducive to the introduction of tyranny.—To ſcreen ſuch characters from popular reſentment and perſonal inſult, I preſume no prudent man would chuſe to become ſurety. Thoſe of our citizens who have from the very beginning of the illuſtrious conflict hazarded their perſons and property, will think it iniquitable to receive ſuch malignants into a full participation of all the bleſſings reſulting from that independence, which with the ſmiles of Providence has, by their co-operation, been ſo gloriouſly conteſted, and at ſo great expence and peril battled out of the very jaws of tyranny. There is, in ſome of our counties in particular, who have more eminently ſuffered by their wanton ravages, ſo rooted an averſion to this kind of gentry, that the more conſpicuous Whigs (generally the greateſt ſufferers) would think it extremely hard to proffer them all the immunities of that happy conſtitution, which they at infinite riſque have been inſtrumental in eſtabliſhing, while thoſe non-naturals were meditating our deſtruction, ſpilling our blood, and ardently wiſhing for our final enthralment. And can they ever expect to regain the confidence of their late fellow-ſubjects, whoſe very looks, methinks, muſt confound and abaſh them? Surely their mean ſpiritedneſs in brooking to return to their country, circumſtanced as they are, is only to be equalled by their guilt in deſerting it. Should we not be much happier, together with the abolition of regal miſrule, to purge the continent alſo of this political pollution, which muſt neceſſarily tarniſh the luſtre, and may gradually infect ſome of the ſtill incorrupted ſons of America? Will it not be better policy to inſiſt upon a perpetual ſeparation from thoſe, whoſe intercourſe with us muſt conſtantly revive the moſt painful ideas, and whoſe very preſence among the genuine ſons of freedom would ſeem as unnatural as that of *Satan among the ſons of God?* The diſgrace they have brought upon their native country can never be expunged but by expunging them. Let them therefore rather go into voluntary baniſhment, and ſettle ſome uninhabited iſland, rocky, if they pleaſe, as their hearts, and *ſeared as their conſciences*, where, not having one honeſt man among them, but being all involved in the ſame atrocious and inſuperable crime of parricide, no one traitor can upbraid a brother-traitor with his treaſon; nor any individual of the whole culprit-fraternity point at a greater ſcelerat than himſelf—There let them eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of vaſſalage moſt ſuitable to their own ſlaviſh diſpoſitions; and erect an infamous monument in putrid memorial of thoſe apoſtates from reaſon and converts to deſpotiſm, who fled from juſtice for an attempted aſſaſſination of Liberty.—Or let them take ſanctuary in a certain already-ſettled iſland (probably their favourite ſpot, becauſe contaminated with every ſpecies of infamy) where it is no bar to the royal favour to have embrued one's hands in a brother's blood; where the maſſacre and famiſhing of thouſands has been rewarded with a peerage; and where no man need to deſpair of promotion for being a raſcal.

Princeton,
May 29, 1778. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*) *April* 30.

Weſt Florida, Natches Diſtrict, to wit.

Whereas on Thurſday evening the 19th inſt. Captain James Willing, in the ſervice of the United States of North-America, arrived with a detachment of men under his command at the Natches Landing, and the next morning early ſent out ſundry parties, who almoſt at one and the ſame time made the inhabitants priſoners of war on their parole; and having hoiſted the colours of the United States of America, and taken poſſeſſion of the country in their name, the inhabitants, in their diſtreſſed and unprotected ſtate, fearing the confiſcation of their property, thought it neceſſary to wait on the ſaid Capt. Willing, to propoſe terms of accommodation, which he readily agreed to. The ſaid inhabitants unanimouſly delegated the four following gentlemen to treat for them and make the beſt terms they poſſibly could, viz. *William Hiorn*, Eſq; *Charles Percy*, Eſq; *S. Wells*, planter, and Major *Luke Collins*.

And as we the delegates have obtained leave from the people to call in any perſon to our aſſiſtance we may think proper, we have deſired the following gentlemen, *Iſaac Johnſon*, Eſq; *Richard Ellis*, Eſq; and *Joſeph Thomſon*, planter.

WE the delegates of the people, and our aſſociates, do propoſe the following terms to Capt. James Willing:

1ſt. That we will not in any wiſe take up arms againſt the United States of America, avail, abet, or in any wiſe give aſſiſtance to the enemies of the ſaid States. *Agreed.*

2d. That our perſons, ſlaves and other property, of what kind ſoever, ſhall remain ſafe and unmoleſted during our neutrality. *Agreed.*

3. That a liſt of the names of the ſlaves of the inhabitants ſhall upon honour be given in. *Agreed.*

4th. That Capt. Willing ſhall agree to ſend a flag of truce to the Choctaw Indians, to give out a great talk, with a belt, to prevent the Indians falling on this defenceleſs diſtrict. *Agreed.*

5th. That Capt. Willing, having in his cuſtody as a priſoner, one Robert Welch, in whoſe poſſeſſion was found an order from Farquhar Bethune, Eſq; Commiſſary for the Choctaw nation, to obſtruct, harraſs, diſtreſs and oppoſe any party of Americans coming down the river: And it appearing to the inhabitants of this diſtrict that the life of the ſaid Robert Welch was in danger, they petitioned the ſaid Capt. Willing in his behalf, who immediately ſet him at liberty, and ſhall engage to ſend him with a flag into the Choctaw Nation, he having great intereſt with them, to incline them to peace. *Agreed.*

6th. That the delegates and their aſſociates ſhall have leave to ſend a copy of theſe articles to Governor Cheſter at Penſacola, accompanied with a letter requeſting his Excellency will take ſuch ſteps as ſhall prevent the Indians from from falling on the inhabitants. *Agreed.*

7th. That the delegates and their aſſociates do agree, in and on the behalf of the people, to take the following oath: *That they will not take up arms or otherwiſe act to the prejudice of the United States of America, nor will by any means aid, aſſiſt, abet, furniſh with arms or ammunition, the enemies of the ſaid States; neither will they furniſh the Savages with warlike ſtores againſt the ſaid States, nor in word or deed, except in the foregoing article, treat with their enemies, but obſerve a ſtrict neutrality. Agreed.*

8th. That the delegates ſhall appoint of their own body to accompany Capt. Willing to New Orleans. *Agreed.*

Weſt Florida, Natches Diſtrict.
Signed this 21ſt day of February, 1778.

Delegates.
William Hiorn, *Charles Percy,*
S. Wells, *Luke Collins.*

Aſſociates.
Iſaac Johnſton, *Joſeph Thompſon.*
Richard Ellis,

AGREED to in the fulleſt extent, in behalf of the United States of America; all public officers of the Crown of Great-Britain who have property in this diſtrict excepted. Thoſe who have held commiſſions, and have ſigned the oath of neutrality, come within the above article.

JAMES WILLING, *Captain in the ſervice of the United States of America.*

N. B. The property of all Britiſh, who are not reſidenters in this diſtrict, alſo excepted, they being enemies of the ſaid States. JAMES WILLING.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on the 13th of June inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A PLANTATION, containing 320 acres, ſituate in Dover townſhip, York county, ſeven miles from York-Town, on the left-hand road to Carliſle, known by the name of Old Opp's place, about 140 acres cleared, the reſt good young timber; there are on the premiſes a good log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with four well finiſhed rooms, a new barn, with ſtone ſtables, built Dutch faſhion, a good orchard, about 8 acres of meadow in good order, and 8 more to be made, and a good pailed garden. *Eight Hundred Pounds* of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in yearly payments of £ 200 each, with ſecurity, if required. If the plantation is ſold, there will be horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, a waggon and gears, harrow, and many other things too tedious to mention, to be diſpoſed of for caſh, at the ſame place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the title, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *York-Town*, who will give an indiſputable one.

¶ WILLIAM BAILEY.

York-Town in Pennſylvania, June 6, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all the Appeals from the Courts of Admiralty in the ſeveral States to Congreſs, which are now depending and undetermined before the Committee of Appeals appointed by Congreſs, are ſet down for trial on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the place where Congreſs ſhall be then ſitting. The Court has reſolved, in caſe of non-attendance of either of the parties, to proceed to a final ſentence on hearing one ſide only.

By Order of the Court,
THOMAS M'KEAN, Preſident.

N. B. The ſeveral printers of news-papers on the Continent are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement.

DESERTED from Captain Iſaac Coren's company of artillery, ſtationed in Carliſle, a certain James Cread, but ſometimes calls himſelf Bready, of a dark complexion, browniſh hair, tied behind, a ſullen look, much given to liquor, a ſtout well made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on and took with him, a whitiſh coloured coat, made after the old faſhion, an old red jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, dirty and much worn, grey yarn ſtockings, half worn country linen ſhirt, a round old hat, and half ſoaled ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and brings him to Carliſle, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo as he may be brought to his reſpective company, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward, paid by † ISAAC COREN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, in the night of the 25th of April laſt, two HORSES, one a black, with a ſtar and ratch in his face, and ſome white on his under lip, four years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, branded S on the near ſhoulder, and M on the buttock; the other a light bay, eight years old; a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, and branded like the other. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes and thief, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall have THIRTY POUNDS reward, or TEN POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES MOORE. ‡

TO be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of John Smith, farmer, in Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, on the 20th day of June next, viz.

1 new twelve inch cable, 120 fathoms.
1 ten and a half inch ditto, 110 ditto, almoſt new.
1 ſeven and a half inch ditto, 90 fathoms, not half worn.

Shrowds, ſtays and ſtanding rigging, for a veſſel of 200 tons burthen.

ALSO to be ſold at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, on the 15th of June, by public ſale, a compleat ſuit of ſails and running rigging for a brigantine of about 200 tons burthen. For particulars, apply to

¶ STEPHEN JOSEPH ROUGET.

To be SOLD,

TWO adjacent tracts of LAND, containing in the whole upwards of 300 acres, about one mile from the town of York, on the Codorus, oppoſite Rankin's mill. A ſaw-mill has been heretofore erected on the bank of the creek, the dam and part thereof ſtill remaining. An overſhot mill may alſo be erected on another part of the tract, on a never-failing ſtream. There is a proper proportion of watered meadow in tolerable order, and a large addition may be made. The land in general is of a good quality, and above 100 acres thereof cleared; there are two ſmall orchards and ſeveral buildings on theſe tracts. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in York-Town, RICHARD PETERS.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTERS of the *PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT was a laudable Cuſtom among former Ages to publiſh important Events at ſtated Periods, in order to keep up a perpetual Impreſſion of them upon the minds of the People. The Jews often recounted their Deliverance from Ægypt, with all the miraculous Circumſtances that attended it. Divine Providence has, in the Fulneſs of Time, vouchſafed to deliver the Inhabitants of the United States from Oppreſſion and Miſery, not leſs dreadful than Ægyptian Bondage, and in a Manner not much leſs miraculous. The Hiſtory of this glorious Event is to be ſeen in the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE of the Congreſs, publiſhed on the 4th of July, 1776. Too much cannot be ſaid in Favour of this excellent Compoſition. It is to the true Whig what the Bible is to the true Chriſtian—it contains his Right to the fair Inheritance of true Liberty. It cannot be too much admired, nor too often read by every American. The Hiſtory of the War ſince the memorable 4th of July will ſerve as a Commentary upon it. Every Seſſion of Parliament has been marked with new Acts of Oppreſſion, and every Month with new Acts of Violence and Cruelty. In order to excite the good People of the United States to a Remembrance of their Birth into a world of Freedom, and to rouſe them to a Perſeverance in manly Exertions in Support of their Independence (founded in Juſtice, and hitherto maintained with Blood) you are requeſted to re-publiſh the Declaration of Independence in your next Paper.

A. B. C.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the Courſe of human Events, it becomes neceſſary for one People to diſſolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to aſſume, among the Powers of the Earth, the ſeparate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's GOD entitle them, a decent Reſpect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they ſhould declare the Cauſes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold theſe Truths to be ſelf evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their CREATOR, with certain unalienable Rights, that among theſe are Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs.—That to ſecure theſe Rights, Governments are inſtituted among Men, deriving thir juſt Powers from the Conſent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes deſtructive of theſe Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new Government, laying its Foundation on ſuch Principles, and organizing its Powers in ſuch Form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their Safety and Happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that Governments long eſtabliſhed, ſhould not be changed for light and tranſient Cauſes; and accordingly all Experience hath ſhewn, that Mankind are more diſpoſed to ſuffer, while Evils are ſufferable, than to right themſelves by aboliſhing the Forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long Train of Abuſes and Uſurpations, purſuing invariably the ſame Object, evinces a Deſign to reduce them under abſolute Deſpotiſm, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off ſuch Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of theſe Colonies; and ſuch is now the Neceſſity which conſtrains them to alter their former Syſtems of Government. The Hiſtory of the preſent King of Great-Britain is a Hiſtory of repeated Injuries and Uſurpations, all having in direct Object the Eſtabliſhment of an abſolute Tyranny over theſe States. To prove this, let Facts be ſubmitted to a candid World.

He has refuſed his Aſſent to Laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to paſs Laws of immediate and preſſing Importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their Operation till his Aſſent ſhould be obtained; and when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refuſed to paſs other Laws for the Accommodation of large Diſtricts of People, unleſs thoſe People would relinquiſh the Right of Repreſentation in the Legiſlature, a Right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legiſlative Bodies at Places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the Depoſitory of their public Records, for the ſole Purpoſe of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Meaſures.

He has diſſolved Repreſentative Houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly Firmneſs his Invaſions on the Rights of the People.

He has refuſed for a long Time, after ſuch Diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the Legiſlative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exerciſe; the State remaining, in the mean Time, expoſed to all the Dangers of Invaſion from without, and Convulſions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of theſe States; for that Purpoſe obſtructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refuſing to paſs others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raiſing the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obſtructed the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, by refuſing his Aſſent to Laws for eſtabliſhing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and ſent hither Swarms of Officers to harraſs our People, and eat out their Subſtance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Conſent of our Legiſlatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and ſuperior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to ſubject us to a Juriſdiction foreign to our Conſtitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Aſſent to their Acts of pretended Legiſlation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Puniſhment for any Murders which they ſhould commit on the Inhabitants of theſe States:

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

For impoſing Taxes on us without our Conſent:

For depriving us, in many Caſes, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

For tranſporting us beyond Seas, to be tried for pretended Offences:

For aboliſhing the free Syſtem of Engliſh Laws in a neighbouring Province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, ſo as to render it at once an Example and fit Inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute Rule into theſe Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, aboliſhing our moſt valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For ſuſpending our own Legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves inveſted with Power to legiſlate for us in all Caſes whatſoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection, and waging War againſt us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coaſts, burnt our Towns, and deſtroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, tranſporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Deſolation and Tyranny, already begun with Circumſtances of Cruelty and Perfidy, ſcarcely paralleled in the moſt barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has conſtrained our Fellow-Citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms againſt their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themſelves by their Hands.

He has excited domeſtic Inſurrections amongſt us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers the mercileſs Indian Savages, whoſe known Rule of Warfare is, an undiſtinguiſhed Deſtruction of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions.

In Every Stage of theſe Oppreſſions we have petitioned for Redreſs in the moſt humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been anſwered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whoſe Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Nor have we been wanting in Attentions to our Britiſh Brethren. We have warned them, from Time to Time, of Attempts by their Legiſlature to extend an unwarrantable Juriſdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumſtances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Juſtice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to diſavow theſe Uſurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connexions and Correſpondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Juſtice and of Conſanguinity. We muſt, therefore, acquieſce in the Neceſſity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the Reſt of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Repreſentatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS aſſembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of theſe Colonies, ſolemnly Publiſh and Declare, That theſe United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are abſolved from all Allegiance to the Britiſh Crown, and that all political Connexion between them and the State of Great-Britain is and ought to be totally diſſolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, eſtabliſh Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of Right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our *Lives*, our *Fortunes*, and our *ſacred Honour.*

By Order of Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

TO BE SOLD,

ON or before the 19th inſtant, Three valuable *Plantations*, adjoining each other on Octarara creek, part in Cheſter and part in Lancaſter counties, about a quarter of the whole is cleared, about fifty acres of very fine watered meadow is already made, and at leaſt ſeventy acres more may be made. There is on the place two good merchant mills and a ſaw mill, though one of them and twelve acres of land is now kept in poſſeſſion by a perſon that has no right to it, which would not have been the caſe had not this war ſtopt all courſes of law and juſtice. The farm, houſes, fences, &c. are all in good order. To prevent trouble, it will not be ſold for leſs than ſix thouſand pounds Continental money. For further particulars apply to John M'Pherſon on the premiſes, known by the name of Rural Bank.

*

RAN AWAY or were Stolen yeſterday, from Mr. William Willis's paſture, within a Mile of York-Town; Two HORSES, one a *bay*, fourteen and an half hands high, ſeven years old, a black mane and tail, both pretty long; He paces, canters and trots, and is a fine pad; not branded, nor diſtinguiſhed by any thing remarkable beyond the above deſcription. The other of a *cheſnut*, of the Janus breed, which is eaſily diſcernable by any perſon acquainted with that family of horſes. A blaze in his face, long neck, rather low where it joins the withers; trots fine, paces ſlow, and is upon the whole a good figure of a horſe, eſpecially when under the ſaddle. Whoever will be ſo civil as to bring theſe horſes to Mr. Willis, to Major Nicholas, or to me in York, ſhall receive, *unqueſtioned*, THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

June 11. JOHN BANISTER.

At the BOARD of WAR,

York-Town, June 8, 1778.

BRIGADIER GENERAL M'INTOSH, appointed to the command of the *Weſtern* Department, gives this notice to all perſons belonging to the Eighth *Pennſylvania* Regiment, commanded by Colonel BROADHEAD, and the Thirteenth *Virginia* Regiment, commanded by Colonel RUSSEL, to repair, without delay, to *Fort-Pitt*, to which place theſe two Regiments are ordered to march immediately, for the protection of, and operations on, the *Weſtern* Frontiers. Every good ſoldier, who obeys this ſummons before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, ſhall be cordially received and well treated; but *whoever* engages in any other ſervice, or does not appear by that time, as this public notice deprives them of every excuſe, they may aſſure themſelves no pains will be ſpared to apprehend and puniſh them, with the utmoſt rigour, as *Deſerters.*

LACHLAN M'INTOSH, Brigadier-General.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newberry townſhip, York county, on the 10th inſt. a bay MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, neither brand nor ear-mark to be ſeen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 12, 1778. ¶ *FREDERICK HUMEL.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Newberry townſhip, York county, about three weeks ago, a three year old ſorrel mare colt, very remarkable. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 9. † JOHN SHETTER.

To be SOLD.

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, ſituate in the centre ſquare of York Town, with four rooms on each floor and convenient cellars under the whole, an excellent well of water in one of them; a good brick kitchen and a ſtable with ſtalls for five horſes; the whole being in good repair, and ſuitable for either public or private buſineſs.

Alſo a plantation, about ſix miles from York-Town, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in Codorus and Shrewſbury townſhips, on a large branch of Codorus-creek, whereon are a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable and other buildings, about 20 acres of watered meadow made and much more may be improved in the ſame manner, a ſmall bearing orchard of good fruit trees, a young orchard of the choiceſt grafted apple and pear-trees; the ſame being lately lett out on the ſhares to a tenant for 3 years.

Likewiſe a plantation in Weſtmoreland county, about ten miles beyond Ligonier, on both ſides the great road to Pittſburgh, containing 256 acres, and allowance, of patented land, capable of being made thereon 50 acres of meadow, ſome part of which is already cleared, and a houſe and ſome improvements thereon.

And likewiſe the one half of three tracts of warranted land, for which the purchaſe-money has been paid, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county aforeſaid, adjoining each other, on the waters of Crooked Creek; one of the ſaid tracts containing 289¼ acres, with the uſual allowance, whereon may be made 60 acres of meadow; another of ſaid tracts containing 320 acres, and allowance, whereon may be made 60 acres of meadow; and the third tract contains 310 acres, and allowance, whereon may be made 40 acres of meadow. For terms of ſale, apply in York-Town, to SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

York Town, June 1, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the continental paſture, about a mile from town, a blooded bay HORSE, with the mark of a bayonet on his near ſhoulder, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and gallops well. Whoever finds ſaid horſe and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber in York, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM NICHOLLS, A. D. Q. M. G.

Alexandria, May 24, 1778.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, two well made likely Negroe men, one named Tom, the other Dick. Tom is about 30 years old, has loſt two of his upper teeth, and has ſeveral flouriſhing marks on his arm and ſhoulder. Dick is a ſhort well made fellow, about 24 years old, has ſeveral ſcars on his face, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh: Had on when they went away, ozenbrigs ſhirts and check trowſers; alſo a large knapſack and blankets. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes and delivers them to me in Alexandria, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL GRETTER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to camp, as they have been there before.

WANTED, a Perſon of good Character, who underſtands ſtamping and dreſſing of LEAD ORE fit for the Furnace. Apply to

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at York-Town

TOULON, *February* 17.

NOTHING is ſeen here but ſhips building and careening, and other warlike preparations, and upwards of 4000 freſh workmen have been lately engaged. All the ſhips fitted out take in ſix months proviſion, and the hoſpital of St. Mandrie is going to be re-eſtabliſhed. From all the preparations making in all our ports, it ſhould ſeem as if we were at the eve of a war; but our accounts from Paris ſay, theſe preparations are only to prevent the Engliſh from declaring againſt us, and if that nation keeps the ſame moderation it has hitherto, we ſhall ſtill remain at peace.

Paris, Feb. 27. Our letters from Breſt aſſure us, that they are arming in that port, with all diligence, 22 ſhips of war.

Berlin, Feb. 28. Preparations for war are continued here with more activity than before, ſince the arrival of a courier from Vienna. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who is actually at Potſdam, is to have the command of a conſiderable body of troops, in caſe of a war.

LONDON, February 23.

Copy of the Petition of the Gentlemen Freeholders, and others, of the county of Norfolk, and of the city of Norwich, preſented to the Houſe of Commons on Tueſday laſt.

YOUR petitioners obſerve, with the utmoſt concern and ſurpriſe, that extraordinary endeavours are uſed in this county, and in many other parts of the kingdom, to raiſe men and money for his Majeſty's ſervice by free gifts and contributions, not given and granted in a parliamentary courſe, which unuſual and ſtrained efforts (concerning the very legality of which they conceive doubts may juſtly be entertained) while Parliament actually ſits, and at a time when his Majeſty is in apparent peace with all the powers in Europe, ſtrongly indicate ſome violent diſtemper in the ſtate, to which its ordinary powers and means of ſupply are not ſufficient. We moſt humbly apprehend, that if a war with any of the neighbouring nations threatens to break out, nothing can give more encouragement to it than the taking ſuch meaſures as tend to prove this kingdom to be as much exhauſted in its ſtrength, at the very commencement of foreign hoſtilities, as it has been at the cloſe of the longeſt and moſt waſteful wars. Your petitioners have been alſo called upon, in a manner equally alarming, by perſons of great power and rank in his Majeſty's ſervice, to raiſe men and money for ſupporting the conſtitutional authority of Great-Britain. We hope and truſt, that conſtitutional authority is ſafe and well ſupported in the affections of a loyal and a free people; we know of no attack upon, or reſiſtance to, the operation of the laws in this county, or in this kingdom; impaired, as we may be, in power or reputation abroad, we have, however, peace at home; but in the Thirteen once flouriſhing and obedient Colonies of Great-Britain, his Majeſty has no authority or other government to be ſupported. A miſrepreſentation of our unhappy ſituation would be a mockery of our diſtreſs. An empire is loſt. A great continent in arms is to be conquered or abandoned. One whole Britiſh army of veteran troops has ſurrendered priſoners of war to the ſudden levies of a new nation; another, abandoning a province which had been over-run in the laſt campaign, and after two engagements in the field, ſucceſsful without advantage, having marched out to take a view of an enemy poſted in one of thoſe places of inacceſſible ſtrength with which America abounds, has been compelled by neceſſity to march back to an open town, which they are obliged to fortify for winter quarters at an enormous expence; the Continent of America is, it ſeems, to be conquered by defeated and defenſive armies. It is a project we cannot apprehend. Sixty thouſand ſoldiers, a force of artillery (if we are to judge by the charge) ſuch as never has been ſent out of this kingdom, ſixty thouſand ſeamen voted, more than an hundred armed ſhips employed in this ſpecial ſervice, an unheard-of expence in every ſort of military ſupply, have, after three years ſtruggle, brought things to ſuch a ſtate, that, inſtead of quieting our civil troubles, we are threatened with a foreign war, for which, after ſuch an abundance (for we cannot call it profuſion) of parliamentary grants increaſing daily, and with the moſt exuberant recruiting funds, we are called upon to piece-out the deficiency of public wealth by private contribution. A nation of ſuch power as this, reduced to ſuch a ſtate, muſt loſe its reaſon and its feelings, together with its glory, if it could acquieſce in its condition. It is not in our choice to ſuppoſe that it can have happened without a fault ſomewhere; in the Generals and armies the fault cannot be; if their known and tried characters did not forbid all ſuſpicions of them, yet his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeeches from the throne make it improper for us to entertain the leaſt doubt of their courage and conduct; but his Majeſty has not forbid us to entertain doubts of the wiſdom, care and prudence, of thoſe who conduct his affairs; and we truſt, that the Houſe of Commons, whoſe duty calls, and whoſe competence and conſtitution enables them to come to the bottom of thoſe evils, will ſeriouſly enquire into the cauſes of our preſent calamitous ſituation, for we greatly fear that we, with the reſt of your conſtituents, have been hitherto greatly deceived and deluded with regard to the nature, the cauſe, and the importance of the American troubles, as well as concerning the means of quieting them, both legal and coercive; elſe we ſhould not have the misfortune to ſee acts of Parliament made, only to be ſent back to be repealed; armies ſent out to enforce them, only to be returned to us as priſoners under capitulation; and to ſpeak with the filial confidence of free ſubjects, we plainly declare ourſelves unwilling to commit any more of our national glory to attaint, and the perſons of more of our countrymen to foreign hardſhips and perils, without any common human ſecurity that they ſhall not, by the ſame errors, be expoſed to the ſame calamities and diſgraces which many of thoſe have fallen into who have already been ſent forth. Without wiſe council at home, we cannot have empire or reputation abroad. It is our duty to our Sovereign, to whoſe perſon and illuſtrious Houſe we have ever borne the moſt diſtinguiſhed and zealous attachment, which compels us to lay before this Honourable Houſe this repreſentation of his affairs. We ſhall ever be foremoſt in providing for every reaſonable and uſeful ſupply for the public ſervice; but we cannot make ourſelves the inſtruments of any faction, or grant money as a teſt of our ſupport of it; if the Colonies can be brought to obedience, we are convinced, by ſad experience, it muſt be by wiſe and lenient councils, and by thoſe in whom they have no experience of ill-will or incapacity, the one producing hatred, the other contempt. For our domeſtic protection, we moſt humbly conceive that our conſtitutional militia, which his Majeſty has been enabled to call out, is the moſt effective and leaſt invidious defence; twelve entirely new corps, conſiſting of fifteen thouſand Highlanders of the northern part of the united kingdom, and of the towns of Mancheſter and Liverpool, appointed during the ſitting, without the previous approbation of Parliament, and which can hardly be ready in time for American ſervice, are not, we moſt humbly ſubmit it to ſuperior wiſdom, the defence in which we can or ought, for obvious reaſons, to truſt, in preference to that more numerous and equally well-trained and well-affected body, the national militia; nor have we been given to underſtand, at a time when the war eſtabliſhment ſtands at comparatively low numbers, and thoſe numbers far from complete, and at a time when the public burthens are ſo oppreſſive, for what reaſon new corps ſhould be raiſed, or on what grounds: if a compliment was meant (at the expence of our finances, and what we conceive the moſt ſerviceable military arrangement) that compliment has been confined to the above mentioned parts of this kingdom. We do therefore, with all earneſtneſs and humility, pray an enquiry into the true grounds and conduct of this unhappy civil war, that the beſt means may be found for bringing it to a ſpeedy termination, for facilitating the reſtoration of concord and confidence to all the citizens of the Britiſh empire; to avert, if poſſible, a foreign war, or, if that be not poſſible, to take due care that rational, effectual, and becoming proviſion, in an orderly and parliamentary way, be made for our defence and ſafety. Under the accumulated diſtreſs of foreign and civil hoſtility, we throw ourſelves with the moſt perfect reliance on the care and wiſdom (never more called for than in the preſent exigency) of a Britiſh Houſe of Commons; on them we reſt the laſt hopes of a deſerving, but, we fear, an injured, deceived, and endangered people.

March 11. Lord Mansfield did not appear in the Houſe of Lords on Monday laſt. The Duke of Richmond expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the noble Lord's abſence on the American bills; and particularly mentioned, that the noble Lord was the perſon who ferried us over the Rubicon, and therefore hoped he would now paddle us back.

Amongſt the many melancholy truths that minority are every day furniſhing to the public, on Monday laſt it came out in the Houſe of Lords, in one of the ſpeeches of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, that *twelve millions* of money were raiſed laſt war for the ſame premium that the preſent loan of *ſix millions* are to be raiſed.—Such is the *difference of Adminiſtration!*

Notwithſtanding the boaſted accounts we have had of the navy, *before the late enquiry into the ſtate of the nation*, the fact is, we have ſo few frigates on the home ſervice, not more than *eleven*, that our heavy men of war are ſent on cruizes, and to protect the trade, &c. The conſequence of this *wiſe arrangement*, at ſuch a ſeaſon of the year is, that the ſhips get damaged, and run much greater riſques of being loſt, than on long voyages, as was lately the caſe of the *Bienfaiſant* and *Centaur*, the latter of which was obliged to throw 19 of her guns over board, and cut away her rigging off Uſhant, to ſave herſelf from ſinking.

It has been obſerved, both in print and in ſome converſations by *ſome kind of people*, that Lord North, on Friday laſt in the Houſe of Commons, "gave a very promiſing and pleaſing account of the ſtability of the reſources of this nation; but if *common ſenſe* won't prevent the public from relying on a Miniſter's word, particularly when that reliance may bring on their deſtruction, *common* and *recent experience* ought. This very miniſter, no longer ago than the introducing the preſent conciliatory bill, proved, *from his own words*, there was no *reliance on him*, at leaſt on his *judgment*; for, notwithſtanding he had been *bellowing for unconditional ſubmiſſion* ever ſince the beginning of this war, notwithſtanding he had hoped every year would bring this about; he comes to the Houſe, at the end of *three unſucceſsful campaigns*, and acknowledges he has been miſtaken in every thing. Can we reaſonably then truſt ſuch a man in any thing? Or will it be a compenſation to *eight millions of people*, when they are bankrupt and undone, that this man ſhould come forward, and tell them, that he *thought* we were *in a flouriſhing way*.

Lord North, in the Houſe of Commons on Friday, amongſt the many advantages of the new loan, ſaid, "He thought it but juſt and adviſeable to give the ſubſcribers ſuch a bargain as might turn out a profitable one." But, unfortunately for his Lordſhip's prediction, no longer ago than yeſterday, this very loan was negociating in the city at 1-eighth under par. After ſo recent an inſtance, it is a difficulty to decide which his Lordſhip excels moſt in, *fortune-telling* or *financiering*.

No wiſe legiſlator, at leaſt in a free country, ever taxed the neceſſaries of nature, which *houſes* are as much as food and raiment, but directed his impoſts to the conveniencies and luxuries of life. At Athens, for inſtance, thoſe who drew five hundred meaſures of liquid, or dry fruit, from their eſtates, paid a talent to the public; thoſe who drew three hundred meaſures, paid half a talent; thoſe who drew two hundred meaſures, paid ten minæ; and thoſe of the fourth claſs paid nothing at all. This tax was fair, though it was not proportionable; if it did not follow the meaſure of people's property, it followed that of their wants. It was judged that every man had an equal ſhare of what was *neceſſary for nature*; that whatſoever was *neceſſary for nature ought not to be taxed*; that to this ſucceeded the uſeful, which ought to be taxed, but *leſs than the ſuperfluous*; and that the largeneſs of the taxes on what was ſuperfluous prevented ſuperfluity.

Cheſter Caſtle is ordered to be fitted up for the reception of American priſoners.

Extract of a letter from Thetford, in Norfolk, March 6.

"We have juſt learnt, that a rebellion is begun in this county. Eight hundred moſt determined men are already in arms, and more are hourly joining them. They ſeem determined to prevent any men being ſent out of this county to America. The catch word among them is, "The American war in Norfolk." Some of the gentlemen who planned the ſcheme for opening a ſubſcription for raiſing men for his Majeſty's ſervice, have been obliged to fly from their habitations. Should other counties follow their example, government will want their troops at home to preſerve peace, inſtead of ſending them to ſubdue the Americans. This is an alarming circumſtance to us here; but I hope the popular gentlemen of this county will be able to quiet the inſurgents, which they are endeavouring to do, without calling to their aſſiſtance the military power, for that would certainly make them deſperate, and inflame them more againſt government."

Let thoſe look to themſelves, who have occaſioned the diſtreſſes of the poor, by encreaſing the price of proviſions, multiplying taxes, diſuniting the empire, and deſtroying the manufactures and commerce of the nation. The ſame motives which have fomented diſcontent and riots in Norfolk, may create diſturbances elſewhere. The people cannot endure the oppreſſions ſo induſtriouſly heaped on them. They have not loſt all ſpirit: and if their oppreſſors will not take warning, they muſt ſuffer for their folly and wickedneſs.

Notwithſtanding many people think we are on the brink of ruin as a nation, a correſpondent ſays, "Surely it cannot be the caſe; for if it was, *the father of his people*, at ſuch a time, would not go into public places of amuſement *three times* in one week, as will be the caſe this week."

A correſpondent ſays, that if Lord North does not ſee more with his own eyes, than with the eyes of the *Scottiſh Junto*, the repealing all theſe obnoxious American acts, as they are now ſtiled, will be but doing the buſineſs by halves. The Scotch, every body knows, wiſh for no accommodation with America, they are not enriched enough yet. The Scotch, therefore, wiſh that ſuch terms may be offered (and ſuch Commiſſioners ſent) that America will neither accept or receive, in *hopes* that the Engliſh will be fooliſh and weak enough to *fire* at, and renew the war with greater *fury*. They will then have the more time to enrich themſelves, which they want, reduce this country into as beggarly a ſtate as their own was the laſt *reign*, and afterwards *glory* at what they have done.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.

Tueſday laſt arrived at a ſafe port a prize ſhip, with upwards of 300 pipes of wine; ſhe was bound from Madeira to Barbados, where ſhe had but juſt anchored, when ſhe was cut from her moorings by Capt. Biſhop, in the privateer ſloop BARTON of this port.

Capt. James Munro, in the privateer ſhip Blaze-Caſtle, of this port, has taken and ſent into Martinico a brig from Scotland, laden with coal; alſo a brig from Ireland, with proviſions, which is arrived at a ſafe port.

By advices from the Weſt-Indies we learn, that the privateer ſhip Marlborough, Capt. Babcock, of this port, ſome time ſince landed a number of men on the iſland of Delos, on the coaſt of Africa, from whence he took a large quantity of valuable dry goods. He had taken a veſſel laden with 140 tons of camwood, and 40 tons of rice; and a ſchooner (which was arrived at Martinico) with 8 cheſts of arms, 200 braſs kettles, 9000 weight of tobacco, and 6 cheſts of beads; he alſo captured and deſtroyed a number of drogers on the coaſt.

TRENTON, June 3.

We are informed that on Wedneſday morning laſt, a party of about ſeventy of the Greens from Sandy-Hook, landed near Major Kearney's, headed the mill-creek, Middletown-Point, and marched to Mr. John Burrows's, made him priſoner, burnt his mills and both his ſtore-houſes, all valuable buildings, beſides a great deal of his furniture— Alſo took Lieut. Col. John Smock, Capt. Chriſtopher Little, Mr. Joſeph Wall, Capt. Jacob Covenhoven, and ſeveral other perſons; killed—— Pearce and —— Van Brockle, and wounded another man mortally. Having completed theſe and ſeveral other barbarities, they precipitately returned the ſame morning to give an account of their abominable deeds to their bloody employers. A number of thoſe gentry, we learn, were formerly inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

LANCASTER, June 10.

Almoſt all the ſhipping in the Delaware have paſſed New-Caſtle, on their way to ſea. None remain at the city. It is ſaid, that Lord Howe, who was with the fleet, urgent to put to ſea, had required the maſters of ſome few, which were behind the cheveaux de friſe, to join him immediately. Certain it is, that great number of waggons, covered by a large part of the Britiſh army, were already on Cooper's Point, in New-Jewſey, oppoſite the city, and all appearances indicated a ſpeedy evacuation of Philadelphia. To get rid of the Americans in goal there, General Clinton, the Royal Commander, had adopted the expedient of diſmiſſing them on parole, to receive an equal number from General Waſhington. If the immenſe quantities of military ſtores, merchandize, &c. which were lodged in the city, and which the Britiſh officers will doubtleſs wiſh to carry clear off, are conſidered, it will appear that they have been very diligent in ſo far advancing their preparations. A march acroſs New-Jerſey to Amboy, ſeems the only rout left for their army to take. To embarraſs their paſſage, great numbers of militia have aſſembled. It is propoſed to deſtroy the highways, remove bridges, and harraſs their rear. It is ſaid that General Clinton is mounting flat bottomed boats on carriages, to take with him. General Howe ſailed for England above two weeks ſince. In this ſituation, it is reported, and with probability, that the Commiſſioners for conciliation are arrived at Philadelphia. How far this incident may retard the evacuation, time muſt ſhow.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Valley-Forge Camp, dated June 7, 1778.

"On the 4th inſtant was executed, *Thomas Shank*, convicted of being a ſpy. This unfortunate wretch had formerly been an officer in our ſervice, and had been caſhiered for mal-practices. It appeared by his own confeſſion, that he after this went into Philadelphia, where he was employed by the infamous Galloway as one of his emiſſaries. He attempted to palliate his conduct, by pretending that he did not intend to return to Philadelphia: But his behaviour when apprehended, and many other circumſtances, too plainly marked the villainy of his deſign."

YORK-TOWN, June 13.

In CONGRESS, June 6, 1778.

A Letter of the 27th of May from Lord Howe, and one of the 3d of June from General Clinton, at Philadelphia, accompanied with three acts of Parliament were read.—The letters are as follow:

SIR, *Philadelphia, May* 27, 1778.

HAVING, by a packet juſt arrived from Great-Britain, received the King's commands to tranſmit to the Congreſs, and the Commander in Chief of their troops, the copies of two acts, paſſed this ſeſſion of Parliament, for quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in theſe Colonies, and preparing the way for the return of peace, I embrace the earlieſt opportunity to forward the incloſed copies of thoſe acts, and of one other act relating to the government of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, for the information of the Congreſs thereon; moſt ſincerely hoping this communication will be productive of the deſired good effects. I am, with due conſideration, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

HOWE."

Henry Laurens, Eſq;
Preſident of the Congreſs.

SIR, *Head-Quarters, Philad. June* 3, 1778.

I AM directed to tranſmit to Congreſs, and the Commander in Chief of their troops, printed copies of three conciliatory acts of Parliament: Let me add my moſt ſincere wiſhes, that they may produce the deſirable effect which is hoped from them. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and
Moſt humble Servant,

H. CLINTON."

Henry Laurens, Eſq;
Preſident of the Congreſs.

Best possible image.

Ordered, That they be referred to a Committee of Five.

The Members choſen, Mr. Drayton, Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Witherſpoon, and Mr. S. Adams.

Ordered, That the Committee retire into the next room, and prepare an anſwer to Lord Howe and General Clinton's letters.

The Committee, appointed to prepare anſwers to Lord Howe and Gen. Clinton's letters, brought in a draught, which was read and agreed to, as follows:

My Lord, *York-Town, June* 6, 1778.

I HAVE had the honour of laying your Lordſhip's letter of the 27th of May, with the acts of the Britiſh Parliament incloſed, before Congreſs; and I am inſtructed to acquaint your Lordſhip, that they have already expreſſed their ſentiments upon bills, not eſſentially different from thoſe acts, in a publication of the 22d of April laſt.

"Your Lordſhip may be aſſured, that when the King of Great-Britain ſhall be ſeriouſly diſpoſed to put an end to the unprovoked and cruel war waged againſt theſe United States, Congreſs will readily attend to ſuch terms of peace as may conſiſt with the honour of independent nations, the intereſt of their conſtituents, and the ſacred regard they mean to pay to treaties. I am, my Lord, with all due conſideration,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient Servant,

HENRY LAURENS,

Preſident of Congreſs."

Lord Howe.

SIR, *York-Town, June* 6, 1778.

I HAVE had the honour of laying your letter of the 3d inſtant, with the acts of the Britiſh Parliament which came incloſed, before Congreſs; and I am inſtructed to acquaint you, Sir, that they have already expreſſed their ſentiments upon bills, not eſſentially different from thoſe acts, in a publication of the 22d of April laſt.

"Be aſſured, Sir, when the King of Great-Britain ſhall be ſeriouſly diſpoſed to put an end to the unprovoked and cruel war waged againſt theſe United States, Congreſs will readily attend to ſuch terms of peace as may conſiſt with the honour of independent nations, the intereſt of their conſtituents, and the ſacred regard they mean to pay to treaties. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and
Moſt humble Servant,

HENRY LAURENS,

Preſident of Congreſs."

His Excellency
Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Philad.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Sullivan to Congreſs, dated Providence, May 26, 1778.

"I beg leave to inform Congreſs, that in the night of the 24th inſtant about ſix or ſeven hundred of the Britiſh and Heſſian troops at Rhode-Iſland embarked on board two ſhips of war, two tenders and about thirty flat bottomed boats, paſſed up the river, and landed before day between Warren and Poppaſquaſh Point. At the appearance of daylight they marched in two bodies, one for Warren, and the other for the head of Kickemuet river, where were about 70 flat-bottomed boats and one of the State gallies. They burnt all the boats but twelve, and ſet fire to the galley, which was afterwards extinguiſhed without having done much injury;---they then ſet fire to the meeting-houſe at Warren, and to ſeven dwelling-houſes, and retreated towards Briſtol, where their ſhips had fallen down with the flat-bottomed boats to receive them.—They burnt in Briſtol 22 houſes, among which is Governor Bradford's. In their tour every ſpecies of cruelty was diſplayed—many of the inhabitants were taken and carried off—almoſt every houſe was plundered. They made no diſtinction between their friends and foes; ſome women, who had been long noted as their faithful friends, were compelled, by the bayonet, to ſtand while their buckles were taken from their ſhoes, their rings from their fingers, their handkerchiefs from their necks, &c. I received intelligence of the enemy's landing about eight o'clock,---the country was immediately notified---the troops from this place put in motion, and, leſt an attempt might be intended upon this place or the weſtern ſhore, ſome part of the militia was called in to guard the weſtern ſhore and this place---the reſidue were ordered to march on toward the enemy;---all thoſe from the Maſſachuſetts were ordered to meet and oppoſe them. They aſſembled with great alacrity, and marched with much expedition. Col. Barton was ſent on to muſter what force he could on the road, to aſſiſt Col. Crarey's regiment, which was ſtationed at Briſtol, and had got into the enemy's rear. Col. Barton, with Crarey's regiment and what force he had collected, amounting to near two hundred, attacked them in their retreat, and, I believe, did them conſiderable injury; the gallant Colonel was dangerouſly wounded in the action. I arrived on the ground about half paſt eleven o'clock; the troops from this place and a large body of militia were about 2 miles in the rear coming on, many of which had marched near 20 miles in leſs than four hours. When I came upon the ground their rear had embarked and been off near an hour. I know nothing of their loſs; we had two or three killed, ſeveral wounded, and five taken.

I cannot help obſerving that the place for laying up the boats was very injudiciouſly choſen; I was about to move them when I firſt came to this poſt, but, upon examination, found not one of them would ſwim. I employed a number of carpenters to repair them, with a view of moving them up Taunton river, where they would have been ſafe; but before this could be effected they were deſtroyed. One of the State gallies, manned with thirteen men, was taken yeſterday morning at Gardiner's Neck by one of the enemy's gallies, which rowed up to her in the night."

Extract of another letter from Major-General Sullivan to Congreſs, dated Providence, May 31, 1778.

"Nothing new has occurred in this quarter ſince my laſt, ſave that the enemy (who are lately very induſtrious in miſchief) landed this morning at Tiverton before day, with a view of burning the mills, and ſome houſes which were contiguous. They immediately ſet fire to an old mill and an old houſe, which ſtood near the place of their landing, and proceeded for the town to execute the plan, but were met at the bridge on Fall-River by 25 men, who prevented their croſſing. They repeatedly endeavoured to croſs the bridge, but were as often repulſed, and, after an engagement of an hour and an half, retired with precipitation to their boats, leaving one dead man and another mortally wounded behind them. From all accounts, they ſuffered much in the attempt; and in reembarking, when they were returning, our forts at Briſtol and Tiverton annoyed them much, particularly the former. A large galley came up to Briſtol-Ferry to cover them, but was by our cannon driven on ſhore, and ſo damaged, that at high water, finding ſhe could not be got off, the crew abandoned her. An armed ſloop, which came to her relief, ſhared her fate, and is likewiſe abandoned. I truſt they will be burnt this night.

P. S. The party of the enemy conſiſted of 150 men, commanded by one Major Ayres."

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Williamſburg, May 31.

"A French 50 gun ſhip is arrived, with ſtores and clothing, at Portſmouth. The State has purchaſed the whole cargo, amounting to one hundred and thirty-five thouſand pounds ſterling."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, in Georgia, to a gentleman in York-Town, dated April 10, 1778.

"I beg you would make me remembered to Mr. L---y, and inform him of a melancholy event that happened about ten days ſince, which I fear he is a great ſufferer by. Captain Ambroſe Wright's houſe in this town was ſet on fire, ſuppoſed to be by a little negroe boy he had in the houſe. Mrs. Wright, with her child, with difficulty eſcaped the flames: not the moſt trifling article ſaved. Captain Wright was from home on public buſineſs, and has loſt, beſide his papers, books of accounts and caſh, near 3000l. ſterling worth of effects, his own property, beſides a large quantity of public ſtores.

"The whole ſquare on which his houſe ſtood was conſumed. The Court-Houſe (a fine building) three times took fire, but was as often extinguiſhed; if that had burned, great part of the town would have been in danger, as the wind ſet that way."

On Wedneſday, the 27th of laſt month, Joſeph Bone, who was convicted of Burglary, and condemned at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, held here for the county of York, on the 21ſt day of April, was executed.---He confeſſed at the gallows the juſtice of his puiſhment, and appeared penitent.

In CONGRESS, June 8, 1778.

Whereas the exportation of proviſions from theſe States hath occaſioned much difficulty in procuring ſupplies for our armies, and, by the capture of veſſels concerned in ſuch exportation, the armies of the enemy have been freed from diſtreſſes, that would have greatly embarraſſed their operations: And Whereas, for the eaſy ſupply of our armies, and to embarraſs and diſtreſs the enemy the enſuing campaign, it is abſolutely neceſſary an embargo ſhould be immediately laid, to prohibit ſuch exportations: And as, from the diſtance of the States from Congreſs, and the different periods of aſſembling their legiſlatures, the good end of ſuch embargo would be wholly fruſtrated, ſhould Congreſs not proceed to impoſe the embargo: Therefore,

Reſolved, That an embargo be, and it hereby is laid, to prohibit the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, and other proviſions, from any of theſe United States, from and after the tenth day of June inſtant, until the fifteenth day of November next, unleſs ſooner revoked by Congreſs. Provided, that this embargo ſhall not be conſtrued to prevent the taking on board ſuch proviſion, as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſtores only of any ſhips or veſſels of war, or others trading to and from theſe States.

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the reſpective States to take the moſt effectual meaſures for carrying the foregoing reſolution into immediate execution.

JUNE 9.

Whereas doubts have ariſen, as to the ſum which ſhall be paid for the rations, which now may be due and owing to Officers in the ſervice of theſe States, and alſo as to the vouchers for drawing the ſame, by reaſon whereof the intentions of Congreſs, with reſpect to ſuch Officers, are fruſtrated:

Reſolved, That the value of the rations due ſince the firſt day of laſt *January* till the firſt inſtant be eſtimated at One Third of a Dollar, and that the Officers do preſent their accounts to the Paymaſter-General or Deputy Paymaſter General, who ſhall adjuſt and pay the ſame. *Provided always*, That the ſaid Officers ſhall make oath to their accounts reſpectively, which oaths the ſaid Paymaſters are hereby empowered and directed to adminiſter, and tranſmit the ſaid accounts, with receipts thereon, to the Treaſury.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

To the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

AS the country appears greatly amuſed with expectations of the enemy quitting Philadelphia, and leſt that amuſement ſhould lull us into ſome unlooked for misfortune, I take the liberty, thro' the channels of the ſeveral news-papers, to point out the grounds upon which the politics of the enemy may, I think, be underſtood, or at leaſt ought to be conſidered.

Whether they will quit Philadelphia or not is a queſtion, which neither we, nor the General who commands there, can determine. He acts by orders from England, and we can judge only by appearances. He may expect to receive ſuch, and may, nevertheleſs, receive orders to the contrary.

The ſtate of European affairs, after the treaty with France was ſigned, rendered a war between France and England probable; and under that expectation, the Commander of the Britiſh troops would conſequently pack up, and hold himſelf in readineſs to obey *any* orders he might receive, upon a ſuppoſition that ſuch orders would be ſudden and peremptory. He muſt know that Philadelphia is no ſtation for him, in caſe of an European war. He cannot help ſeeing that he is ſubject to an attack from France and America unitedly, and that the army he commands will be wanted elſewhere. Should ſuch an event take place, he will move inſtantly, and therefore will, in the interim, always hold himſelf in readineſs to move. And this, I preſume, accounts for his preparations, which rather indicates his apprehenſions than his intentions.

As I would not be miſunderſtood by uſing an undefined nicety of expreſſion, I chooſe therefore to ſay, that we have a ſett of as vile and treacherous characters to deal with, as were ever permitted to work out their own deſtruction, or ſuffered to live as a ſcourge to mankind. I mean the preſent King of England and his Miniſters. As there is no act of baſeneſs they would not commit, ſo there is no meanneſs they will not ſubmit to. They would, I believe, ſuffer themſelves to be kicked by every power in Europe, if by that ſubmiſſion they could go on unmoleſted with their ſchemes againſt America. *Here* they have fixed their object, and their eyes and ears are ſhut againſt every other.

There is *one* and *only* one way, by which they may creditably avoid a rupture with France, and likewiſe put themſelves in a condition of making peace with America; and which if they omit doing, we may be ſure there is miſchief lurking behind, viz. *To acknowledge, on the part, the Independence of America:* Becauſe ſuch an acknowledgment admits France to the undiſturbed enjoyment of her treaty with us as a matter of *right*, and conſequently no quarrel can take place on the part of Britain. In this caſe, the capture of French veſſels will be confined to thoſe laden with military ſtores and cloathing made up, which likewiſe, according to the cuſtom of nations, is not a legal cauſe for a declaration of war on the part of France.

Should this be their conduct, they will keep clear of a war with France, and conſequently their apprehenſions of immediate danger from their ſituation in Philadelphia will ſubſide; after which, they will think themſelves at liberty to hold or evacuate it as *future* occaſions may ariſe. They know that their ſtrongeſt fortification is their being mixed among the inhabitants, who muſt be expoſed to the ſame miſchief with themſelves by an attack.

But if they do not accede to the Independence of America, and yet avoid a rupture with France, we may juſtly attribute ſuch conduct to a mixture of ſecret villainy and public meanneſs, and may likewiſe be ſure they have no intentions of quitting Philadelphia, and will have none, unleſs forced to it; and every expectation of their voluntarily doing it, tends only to lull us into a ſtate of drowſineſs and danger. I have here ſtated three caſes, which are all that can happen,

First. A war with France.

Secondly. An acknowledgment of our independence, on the part of Britain, by which ſuch a war may be *creditably* avoided. And,

Thirdly. Her ſubmiſſion to every indignity which France has or may ſhow, by which ſubmiſſion a war may be *meanly* avoided.

The firſt leads to an immediate evacuation of Philadelphia, and perhaps New-York. The ſecond and third do not. And tho' I may poſſibly be wrong in my conjecture, yet I think it more than probable that the *laſt* of the three will be the Miniſtry's line of conduct. The character of the men favours this ſuppoſition.

But taking either of the two laſt to happen, we ſhall be expoſed to conſequences that we ought immediately to prepare againſt. The apparent probability of a war with France has given the Britiſh King and Miniſtry *new and popular pretenſions for raiſing more troops*, which they may yet employ againſt us, if they can *any ways* avoid employing them againſt France; while we, amuſed with deluſive appearances, may be moſt unwarily taken in.

This is not a time to trifle, neither are theſe trifling matters. I do not undertake to ſay what *will* happen, I only ſtate what *may* happen; and as one of theſe three *muſt* happen, it is our part to be guarded againſt all. Not a man now ought to be abſent from his proper poſt; and I ſubmit it to the judgment of every State, whether the preſent time is not as politically critical, and may, by remiſſneſs, be as diſtreſſing as any which has yet happened. A reinforcement of eight hundred men has very lately arrived at New-York, which does not look much like an evacuation. They are yet tampering with the Indians. The burning Col. Kirkbride's and Mr. Borden's is but a recent affair, ſince which they have burnt a conſiderable number of houſes in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, and all theſe at the time they are pretending to negociate. If any thing can determine what confirmed villainy is, it muſt be conduct like this.

On our part we cannot be wrong, but by miſtake or deluſion. A fairer proſpect we need not wiſh for, if we do but improve it. We have at preſent ſteered with ſafety thro' a rough ſea, and are bringing the ſhip into port, let us take care ſhe is not ſhipwreck'd in the harbour.

The danger ariſing to Britain by the mean policy which I ſuppoſe ſhe will adopt is, that by ſending her forces to America, and failing at the ſame time in making fair weather with France, ſhe will expoſe herſelf to be conquered at home, while ſhe aims at conqueſt abroad. But as there is no act of abſurdity ſhe is not capable of committing, we ſhould, therefore, not depend on the *wiſe* things ſhe *ought* to do, but prepare againſt the *mad* things ſhe will *moſt probably* do.

York-Town, COMMON SENSE.
June 10, 1778.

N. B. *The* CRISIS, No. 6, *which is ready for the preſs, will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible. It has been delayed in order to take in a larger compaſs of affairs than was at firſt intended. The author cannot promiſe the exact time, as it is lengthy and the printers very buſy. Such News papers as chooſe to publiſh the above remarks, are deſired to inſert this note.* C. S.

June 1, 1778.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Linganore, Frederick county Maryland, on the 26th of May laſt, The following ſervant and ſlave; *CHARLES*, a likely active negroe man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion; had on a white fulled lincey jacket, with a red cape, if not red cuffs, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, ſhort linen breeches, old coarſe ſhoes, and ſmall round ſailors hat. *JOHN BURNHAM*, an Engliſh convict ſervant lad, has upwards of four years to ſerve, pitted with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 5 inches high; had on nearly the ſame dreſs of the negroe, but underſtand they have changed their cloaths ſince they went off. I imagine they have got paſſes, and will ſtrive to paſs as freemen. They were ſeen near M'Calliſter's town. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid runaways to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or 150 dollars for the ſlave, and 50 dollars for the ſervant; or if ſecured in any goal, that I get them again, ſhall have 100 dollars for the negroe, and 50 dollars for the ſervant, including what the law allows. They are very artful rogues, and if taken will make their eſcape if they poſſibly can, therefore it is requeſted that they be well ironed.

BASIL DORSEY.

WILLIAM HALL,

HAS FOR SALE, at his Houſe in Reading, near the Court-houſe.

BOOKS and STATIONARY; among which are, Scotch and Watts's pſalms by the dozen, neat Turkey prayer-books, parchment and pounce, paper hangings, &c. Doctor Hill's genuine patent medicines; tincture of ſpleenwort for hypochondriacal diſorders; elixir of Bardana for the gout and rheumatiſm, &c. tincture of ſage for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and to give ſpirits, &c. eſſence of water-dock for ſcurvies and all cutaneous diſorders, &c. balſam of honey for coughs and conſumptions, &c. &c.

Best possible image.

In CONGRESS, May 27, 1778.

ESTABLISHMENT of the AMERICAN ARMY.

I. INFANTRY.

RESOLVED, That each battalion of infantry ſhall conſiſt of nine companies, one of which ſhall be of light infantry; the light infantry to be kept compleat by drafts from the battalion, and organized during the campaign into corps of light infantry:

That the battalion of infantry conſiſt of

Commiſſioned.	1 Colonel and Captain,	75	dollars *per month.*
	1 Lieut. Colonel and Captain,	60	
	1 Major,	50	
	6 Captains, each	40	
	1 Captain Lieutenant,	26 2-3	
	8 Lieutenants, each	26 2-3	
	9 Enſigns, each	20	
To be taken from the line.	Paymaſter,	20	In addition to their pay as officers in the line.
	Adjutant,	13	
	Quartermaſter,	13	
	1 Surgeon,	60	
	1 Surgeon's Mate,	40	
	1 Serjeant Major,	10	
	1 Quartermaſter Serjeant,	10	
	27 Serjeants, each	10	
	1 Drum Major,	9	
	1 Fife Major,	9	
	18 Drums and Fifes, each	7 1-3	
	27 Corporals, each	7 1-3	
	477 Privates, each	6 2-3	

Each of the field officers to command a company.

The Lieutenant of the Colonel's company to have the rank of Captain Lieutenant.

II. ARTILLERY.

That a battalion of artillery conſiſt of

Commiſſioned.	1 Colonel,	100	dollars *per month.*
	1 Lieutenant Colonel,	75	
	1 Major,	62 1-2	
	12 Captains, each	50	
	12 Captain Lieutenants, each	33 1-3	
	12 Firſt Lieutenants, each	33 1-3	
	36 Second Lieutenants, each	33 1-3	
To be taken from the line.	Paymaſter	25	In addition to their pay as officers in the line.
	Adjutant,	16	
	Quartermaſter,	16	
	1 Surgeon,	75	
	1 Surgeon's Mate,	50	
	1 Serjeant Major,	11 23-90ths.	
	1 Quartermaſter Serjeant,	11 23-90ths.	
	1 Fife Major,	10 38-90ths.	
	1 Drum Major,	10 38-90ths.	
	72 Serjeants, each	10	
	72 Bombardiers, each	9	
	72 Corporals, each	9	
	72 Gunners, each	8 2-3	
	24 Drums and Fifes, each	8 2-3	
	336 Matroſſes, each	8 1-3	

III. CAVALRY.

That a battalion of cavalry conſiſt of

Commiſſion.	1 Colonel,	93 3-4ths	dollars *per month.*
	1 Lieutenant Colonel,	75	
	1 Major,	60	
	6 Captains, each	50	
	12 Lieutenants, each	33 1-3	
	6 Cornets, each	26 2-3	
	1 Riding Maſter,	33 1-3	
To be taken from the line.	Paymaſter,	25	In addition to their pay as officers in the line.
	Adjutant,	15	
	Quartermaſter,	15	
	1 Surgeon,	60	
	1 Surgeon's Mate,	40	
	1 Saddler,	10	
	1 Trumpet Major,	11	
	6 Farriers, each	10	
	6 Quartermaſter Serjeants, each	15	
	6 Trumpeters, each	10	
	12 Serjeants, each	15	
	30 Corporals, each	10	
	324 Dragoons, each	8 1-3	

IV. PROVOST.

Reſolved, That a Provoſt be eſtabliſhed, to conſiſt of

1 Captain of Provoſts,	50	dollars *per month.*
4 Lieutenants, each	33 1-3	
1 Clerk,	33 1-3	
1 Quartermaſter Serjeant,	15	
2 Trumpeters, each	10	
2 Serjeants, each	15	
5 Corporals, each	10	
43 Provoſts or Privates, each	8 1-3	
4 Executioners, each	10	

This corps to be mounted on horſe-back, and armed and accoutred as light dragoons.

Reſolved, That in the ENGINEERING department three companies be eſtabliſhed, each to conſiſt of

1 Captain,	50	dollars *per month.*
3 Lieutenants, each	33 1-3	
4 Serjeants, each	10	
4 Corporals, each	9	
60 privates, each	8 1-3	

Theſe companies to be inſtructed in the fabrication of field works, as far as relates to the manual and mechanical part. Their buſineſs ſhall be to inſtruct the fatigue parties to do their duty with celerity and exactneſs; to repair injuries done to the works by the enemy's fire, and to proſecute works in the face of it. The commiſſioned officers to be ſkilled in the neceſſary branches of the mathematics; the non-commiſſioned officers to write a good hand.

Reſolved, That the Adjutant and Quartermaſter of a regiment be nominated by the field officers out of the ſubalterns, and preſented to the commander in chief or the commander in a ſeparate department for approbation; and that, being approved of, they ſhall receive from him a warrant agreeable to ſuch nomination:

That the Paymaſter of a regiment be choſen by the officers of the regiment out of the Captains or Subalterns, and appointed by warrant as above; the officers are to riſque their pay in his hands; the Paymaſters to have the charge of the cloathing, and to diſtribute the ſame.

Reſolved, That the Brigade Majors be appointed as heretofore by the Commander in Chief, or commander in a ſeparate department, out of the Captains in the brigade to which he ſhall be appointed:

That the Brigade Quartermaſter be appointed by the Quartermaſter General, out of the Captains or Subalterns in the brigade to which he ſhall be appointed.

Reſolved, That two Aids-de-Camp be allowed to each Major General, who ſhall for the future appoint them out of the Captains or Subalterns.

Reſolved, That in addition to their pay as officers in the line, there be allowed to

An Aid-de-Camp,	24	dollars *per month.*
Brigade Major,	24	
Brigade Quartermaſter,	15	

Reſolved, That when any of the Staff officers appointed from the line are promoted above the ranks in the line out of which they are reſpectively appointable, their ſtaff appointments ſhall thereupon be vacated:

The preſent Aids-de-Camp and Brigade Majors to receive their preſent pay and rations.

Reſolved, That Aids-de-Camp, Brigade Majors and Brigade Quarter Maſters, heretofore appointed from the line, ſhall hold their preſent ranks, and be admiſſible into the line again in the ſame rank they held when taken from the line; provided that no Aid, Brigade Major or Quarter Maſter ſhall have the command of any officers who commanded him while in the line.

Reſolved, That whenever the Adjutant General ſhall be appointed from the line, he may continue to hold his rank and commiſſion in the line.

Reſolved, That when ſupernumerary Lieutenants are continued under this arrangement of the battalions, who are to do the duty of Enſigns, they ſhall be intitled to hold their rank, and to receive the pay ſuch rank intitled them to receive.

Reſolved, That no more Colonels be appointed in the infantry; but where any ſuch commiſſion is or ſhall become vacant, the battalion ſhall be commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, who ſhall be allowed the ſame pay as is now granted to a Colonel of infantry, and ſhall riſe in promotion from that to the rank of Brigadier; and ſuch battalion ſhall have only two field officers, viz a Lieutenant Colonel and Major, but it ſhall have an additional Captain.

MAY 29.

Reſolved, That no perſons hereafter appointed upon the civil ſtaff of the army ſhall hold or be intitled to any rank in the army, by virtue of ſuch ſtaff appointment.

JUNE 2.

Reſolved, That the officers herein after mentioned be intitled to draw one ration a day, and no more; that where they ſhall not draw ſuch ration, they ſhall not be allowed any compenſation in lieu thereof.

And to the end that they may be enabled to live in a manner becoming their ſtations,

Reſolved, That the following ſums be paid to them monthly for their ſubſiſtence, viz. to every Colonel 50 dollars per month; to every Lieutenant Colonel 40 dollars; to every Major 30 dollars; to every Captain 20 dollars; to every Lieutenant and Enſign 10 dollars; to every regimental Surgeon 30 dollars; to every regimental Surgeon's Mate 10 dollars; to every Chaplain of a brigade 50 dollars.

Reſolved, That ſubſiſtence money be allowed to officers and others on the ſtaff, in lieu of extra rations, and that henceforward none of them be allowed to draw more than one ration a day.

Ordered, That the Committee of Arrangement be directed to report to Congreſs as ſoon as poſſible, ſuch an allowance as they ſhall think adequate to the ſtation of the reſpective officers and perſons employed on the ſtaff.

Extracts from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

FOR SALE.

AN excellent high-bred BAY HORSE, four years old, and ſeveral BROOD MARES, with horſe colts, of this ſpring, got by him, and the expence of covering this ſeaſon by the ſame defrayed. Enquire of HENRY HILL, near Wright's-Ferry, Suſquehanna.

York-Town, May 22, 1778.

COMMITTED to York-Town goal, on the 11th inſt. a certain Negroe man, named WILL. Had on when he was committed, a red kerſey jacket, white cotton breeches and a tow ſhirt; ſays he run away from one Mr. Peters, in George-Town, Maryland. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in the Manahan townſhip, York county, in the State of Pennſylvania, containing 167 acres; 38 acres of upland cleared, 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and upwards of 20 more may be made, a young bearing orchard, containing 100 apple-trees; likewiſe a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes neceſſary for a farm, all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or to LEWIS WILLIAMS, adjoining the premiſes. JACOB BENNER. ¶

York-Town, May 22, 1778.

LOST or ſtolen in Middleton, on the 16th inſtant, a leather POCKET-BOOK, containing a certificate for taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity, ſeveral receipts, and a continental lottery ticket, No. 89,223; the Managers are requeſted, if the ticket ſhould prove fortunate, not to pay the ſame to any perſon except the ſubſcriber, or thoſe whom he ſhall empower. Whoever has found ſaid book, and will bring it to the ſubſcriber, or to Col. Blaine, near Carliſle, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by ¶ GEORGE MORRISON.

York-Town, May 19, 1778.

LOST or STOLEN this day, a Leather POCKET-BOOK, containing between Eight and Ten Pounds in money, ſome writings, and two lottery tickets No. 84968 and 84998, indorſed on the back in company with Joſt Herbock and Henry Strickler. The tickets are the property of the ſubſcriber, in company with the abovementioned perſons. Should they prove fortunate, the managers of the lottery are requeſted not to pay the prizes to any perſons but the abovementioned. Whoever has found the pocket-book, and will deliver it to the ſubſcriber, or to HENRY WOLF, in this town, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, beſides what money was in the pocket-book. PHILIP JACOB KING. †

WANTED for the TREASURY-OFFICE *of the* UNITED STATES,

TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Strabane townſhip, York county, about the middle of April laſt, two creatures, viz. an iron grey filley, three years old, no brand, but is remarkable by having on a neck yoke, and getting her near fore leg into it, was much hurt, which was not well when ſhe went away. The other a dark bay ſtallion colt, one year old, with long tail and bright ſtar; they are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges,

May 14, 1778. ¶ JAMES DICKSON.

JOHN LEVINS,

HAS FOR SALE, Wholeſail or Retail, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Smith, in Market-ſtreet, York-Town,

A Large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz. Broadcloths and trimmings of different colours, camblets, Iriſh and country linens, lawn handkerchiefs, muſlins, thread and cotton ſtockings, ſilks, perſians, threads of all kinds, garters and laces, watch chains, tapes of different colours, mens ſhoes, pins and needles, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſciſſars and razors, cork-ſcrews, ſheep-ſhears, taylors thimbles, ſhoemakers pincers, looking glaſſes, gimblets, ivory and horn combs, knives, ſnuffers, ladies ſett hair-pins, necklaces of different ſorts, watch keys, paſteboards, blank books, pocket-books, and wrapping paper.

N. B. BOHEA TEA, of the beſt quality, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

CAME to the plantation of Victor King, deceaſed, in Tyrone townſhip, on the 4th of May inſt. a black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, about nine or ten years old, no brand. The owner is deſired come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away ¶ JOHN KING.

CAME to the plantation of David Humphreys, in Peters's townſhip, Cumberland county, about the firſt of July 1777, two ſtray HORSES, one a ſmall black horſe, about five years old; the other a bay, three years old this ſpring. They have been formerly advertiſed. The owner is again deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away. ¶

ON the 6th of April laſt a Deſk belonging to John Lindſay, of Guilford townſhip, Cumberland county, in the State of Pennſylvania, was broke open, and a number of Bonds taken away, they were all payable to Thomas Birney, now deceaſed, and were in the poſſeſſion of ſaid Lindſay, as one of the executors of the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid deceaſed; the bonds were as follow, viz. five bonds for 60l. each, and one for l. 33 : 6 : 8, all of them on John Alexander. Three ditto, dated November 24, 1777, for 100l. each, on Robert Birney. One ditto, dated in July, 1777, for 210l. on Patrick and Ter. Campbell. One ditto, dated about the 9th of November, for 200l. on John and Samuel Beard. One ditto, dated the 16th of November, for 203l. on David Adams. One ditto, for 27l. on William M'Cun. And one ditto, for 200l. on William Turner.----The above bonds were ſtolen by a certain Thomas Birney, who it is ſuppoſed intends to ſell or aſſign them. As the dates of ſeveral of the bonds are not certainly known, all perſons are hereby forewarned not to purchaſe or take aſſignments of them or either of them. We do hereby promiſe the ſum of FIFTY DOLLARS Reward to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Birney in any goal in this State, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LINDSAY, jun. and MARY BIRNEY.

THIS day came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Hellam townſhip, about 4 miles from York-Town, on the great road leading to Suſquehanna, a bay MARE, about 10 years old, paces, about 12 hands high, not branded, a ſtar in her forehead, no ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. MICHAEL DORSLEIN.

May 20, 1778. †

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intituled, "A Supplement to the act, intituled, an act to prevent foreſtalling and regrating, and to encourage fair dealing," the Commiſſioners of Cloathing for the reſpective Counties are authoriſed, enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after all offenders againſt ſaid law, and againſt the law intituled, "An Act to prohibit the ſale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State." and to proceed againſt and ſeize the property of ſuch offenders, according to ſaid laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

¶ DAVID KENNEDY and WILLIAM MORRISON, ſen.
Commiſſioners of Cloathing for York County.

A generous price will be given by the ſubſcribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty. *York, Pennſylvania, May* 16, 1778.

Carliſle, May 21, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a Negroe man, named Harry, country born, about 22 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, talks both Engliſh and Dutch, can do all ſorts of farming work, and ſomething at baking: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured coat, with black buttons, lined with an Indian blanket, a pair of tow trowſers and a pair of half worn ſhoes, his other clothes unknown. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ANTHONY HARWICK. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, on the 18th of May, a Negroe man, named Nat, about 30 years of age, of a ſlim make, much addicted to ſtrong drink; is an artful fellow, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, rather of a tawney than proper black colour, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on and took with him, an old light coloured coat, a ſhirt of ſeven hundred linen, a pair of tow trowſers, a pair of ſhoes and an old felt hat.—Likewiſe a green ſagathy coat and breeches, the coat very good, but the breeches much worn. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe, that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *THIRTY DOLLARS* reward, paid by

¶ WILLIAM LYON.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

In CONGRESS, *June* 11, 1778.

A LETTER of the 9th from General Waſhington, incloſing a letter of the 6th to him from General Sir Henry Clinton, informing that the Earl of Carliſle, William Eden and Governor Johnſtone, three of the Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace between Great Britain and America, are arrived in Philadelphia, and requeſting a paſſport for Doctor Ferguſon, their Secretary, with a letter from them to Congreſs, and a copy of General Waſhington's anſwer, declining to grant a paſſport till the pleaſure of Congreſs is known, was read.

Ordered, That the ſame be referred to a Committee of three.

June 12.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of the 9th from General Waſhington, with the papers incloſed, brought in a report, which was taken into conſideration, and, after debate,

Reſolved, That the farther conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

Saturday, June 13.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the Committee on the letter of the 9th from General Waſhington, with the papers encloſed.

During the debate an expreſs arrived with a letter of the 11th from General Waſhington, which was read, and a packet, in which was encloſed, together with other papers, a letter ſigned "Carliſle, William Eden, George Johnſtone," dated "Philadelphia, June 9, 1778," and directed "To his Excellency Henry Laurens, the Preſident, and other the Members of Congreſs." Which letter was read to the words "inſidious interpoſition of a power, which has, from the firſt ſettlement of theſe Colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithſtanding the pretended date or preſent form of the French offers," incluſive; whereupon the reading was interrupted, and a motion was made not to proceed farther, becauſe of the offenſive language againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Debates ariſing thereon,

Ordered, That the conſideration of the motion be poſtponed. And Congreſs adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

June 15, *P. M.*

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the motion reſpecting the letter from the Commiſſioners of the King of Great-Britain: After debate, adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

June 16.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the motion reſpecting the letter from the Commiſſioners of the King of Great-Britain, which being poſtponed,

A motion was made, "That the letter from the Commiſſioners of the King of Great-Britain lie on the table." Paſſed in the negative.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That the letter, and the papers accompanying it, be read. Whereupon the letter of the 9th, and one dated June 1778, both ſigned "Carliſle, William Eden, George Johnſtone," and a paper endorſed "copy of the commiſſion for reſtoring peace, &c. To the Earl of Carliſle, Lord Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, or, in his abſence, Sir Henry Clinton, William Eden and George Johnſtone," were read, and alſo three acts of the Britiſh Parliament, one entituled "an act for repealing an act paſſed in the fourteenth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entituled an act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England". The other two the ſame as the bills already publiſhed.-----The letters are as follow:

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, *the Preſident, and other the Members of Congreſs.*

Gentlemen,

WITH an earneſt deſire to ſtop the further effuſion of blood and the calamities of war, we communicate to you, with the leaſt poſſible delay after our arrival in this city, a copy of the commiſſion with which his Majeſty is pleaſed to honour us, as alſo the acts of Parliament on which it is founded. And, at the ſame time that we aſſure you of our moſt earneſt deſire to re-eſtabliſh, on the baſis of equal freedom and mutual ſafety, the tranquillity of this once happy empire, you will obſerve that we are veſted with powers equal to the purpoſe, and ſuch as are even unprecedented in the annals of our hiſtory.

"In the preſent ſtate of our affairs, though fraught with ſubjects of mutual regret, all parties may draw ſome degree of conſolation, and even auſpicious hope, from the recollection that cordial reconciliation and affection have, in our own and others empires, ſucceeded to contentions and temporary diviſions not leſs violent than thoſe we now experience.

"We wiſh not to recal ſubjects which are now no longer in controverſy, and will reſerve to a proper time of diſcuſſion, both the hopes of mutual benefit, and the conſideration of evils, that may naturally contribute to determine your reſolutions, as well as our own, on this important occaſion.

"The acts of parliament which we tranſmit to you having paſſed with ſingular unanimity, will ſufficiently evince the diſpoſition of Great-Britain, and ſhew that the terms of agreement in contemplation with his Majeſty and with Parliament are ſuch as come up to every wiſh that North-America, either in the hour of temperate deliberation or of the utmoſt apprehenſion of danger to liberty, has expreſſed.

More effectually to demonſtrate our good intentions, we think proper to declare, even in this our firſt communication, that we are diſpoſed to concur in every ſatisfactory and juſt arrangement towards the following among other purpoſes.

"To conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, both by ſea and land.

"To reſtore free intercourſe, to revive mutual affection, and renew the common benefits of naturalization, through the ſeveral parts of this empire.

"To extend every freedom to trade that our reſpective intereſts can require.

"To agree that no military forces ſhall be kept up in the different ſtates of North-America, without the conſent of the general Congreſs or particular Aſſemblies.

"To concur in meaſures calculated to diſcharge the debts of America, and to raiſe the credit and value of the paper circulation.

"To perpetuate our union by a reciprocal deputation of an Agent or Agents from the different States, who ſhall have the privilege of a ſeat and voice in the Parliament of Great-Britain; or, if ſent from Britain, in that caſe to have a ſeat and voice in the Aſſemblies of the different States to which they may be deputed reſpectively, in order to attend to the ſeveral intereſts of thoſe by whom they are deputed.

"In ſhort, to eſtabliſh the power of the reſpective legiſlatures in each particular State, to ſettle its revenue, its civil and military eſtabliſhment, and to exerciſe a perfect freedom of legiſlation and internal government, ſo that the Britiſh States throughout North-America, acting with us in peace and war under one common ſovereign, may have the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege, that is ſhort of a total ſeparation of intereſts, or conſiſtent with that union of force, on which the ſafety of our common religion and liberty depends.

"In our anxiety for preſerving thoſe ſacred and eſſential intereſts, we cannot help taking notice of the inſidious interpoſition of a power, which has, from the firſt ſettlement of theſe colonies, been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithſtanding the pretended date or preſent form of the French offers to North-America, yet it is notorious that theſe were made in conſequence of the plans of accommodation previouſly concerted in Great-Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this deſtructive war.

"But we truſt that the inhabitants of North-America, connected with us by the neareſt ties of conſanguinity, ſpeaking the ſame language, intereſted in the preſervation of ſimilar inſtitutions, remembering the former happy intercourſe of good offices, and forgetting recent animoſities, will ſhrink from the thought of becoming an acceſſion of force to our late mutual enemy, and will prefer a firm, a free and perpetual coalition with the parent ſtate, to an inſincere and unnatural foreign alliance.

"This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Doctor Ferguſon, the Secretary to his Majeſty's Commiſſion. And for further explanation and diſcuſſion of every ſubject of difference, we deſire to meet with you, either collectively or by deputation, at New-York, Philadelphia, York-Town, or ſuch other place as you may propoſe. We think it right, however, to apprize you, that his Majeſty's inſtructions, as well as our own deſire to remove from the immediate ſeat of war, in the active operations of which we cannot take any part, may induce us ſpeedily to remove to New-York: But the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's land forces, who is joined with us in this commiſſion, will, if it ſhould become eligible, either concur with us in a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, or will furniſh all neceſſary paſſports and ſafe conduct to facilitate our meeting, and we ſhall of courſe expect the ſame of you.

"If, after the time that may be neceſſary to conſider this communication and tranſmit your anſwer, the horrors and devaſtations of war ſhould continue, we call God and the world to witneſs, that the evils which muſt follow are not to be imputed to Great-Britain: And we cannot, without the moſt real ſorrow, anticipate the proſpect of calamities, which we feel the moſt ardent deſire to prevent. We are, with perfect reſpect,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,
CARLISLE,
Philadelphia, WM. EDEN,
9th June, 1778. GEO. JOHNSTONE."

To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS, *the Preſident, and other the Members of Congreſs.*

Gentlemen,

THE diſpatch incloſed with this was carried this morning to the neareſt poſt of General Waſhington's army by Doctor Ferguſon, Secretary to his Majeſty's Commiſſion for reſtoring peace, &c. but he, not finding a paſſport, has returned to this place. In order to avoid every unneceſſary delay, we now again ſend it by the ordinary conveyance of your military poſts. As ſoon as the paſſport arrives, Doctor Ferguſon ſhall wait upon you according to our firſt arrangement. We are, with perfect reſpect,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,
CARLISLE,
Philad. June 1778. WM. EDEN,
GEO. JOHNSTONE".

GEORGE *the Third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

TO our right truſty and right well-beloved couſin and counſellor Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Knight of the moſt ancient Order of the Thiſtle; our right truſty and well-beloved couſin and counſellor Richard Lord Viſcount Howe, of our kingdom of Ireland; our truſty and well-beloved Sir William Howe, Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of our forces, General and Commander in Chief of all and ſingular our forces employed, or to be employed, within our colonies in North-America, lying upon the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia on the North to Weſt-Florida on the South, both incluſive; William Eden, Eſq; one of our Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations; and George Johnſtone, Eſq; Captain in our royal navy, GREETING:

WHEREAS, in and by our commiſſion and letters patent under our great ſeal of Great-Britain, bearing date on or about the 6th day of May, in the 16th year of our reign, we did, out of our earneſt deſire to deliver all our ſubjects and every part of the dominions belonging to our crown from the calamities of war, and to reſtore them to our protection and peace, nominate and appoint our right truſty and well beloved couſin and counſellor Richard Lord Viſcount Howe, of our kingdom of Ireland, and our truſty and well beloved William Howe, Eſq; now Sir William Howe, Knight of the Bath, Major General of our forces, and General of our forces in North America only, and each of them, jointly and ſeverally, to be our Commiſſioner and Commiſſioners in that behalf, to ſo perform and execute all the powers and authorities in and by the ſaid commiſſion and letters patent entruſted and committed to them, and each of them, according to the tenor of ſuch letters patent, and of ſuch further inſtructions as they ſhould from time to time receive under our ſignet or ſign manual, to have, hold, execute and enjoy the ſaid office and place, offices and places, of our Commiſſioner and Commiſſioners, as therein mentioned, with all rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging, together with all and ſingular the powers and authorities thereby granted unto them, the ſaid Lord Viſcount Howe and General William Howe, and each of them, for and during our will and pleaſure and no longer, in ſuch manner and form, as in and by our ſaid recited commiſſion and letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may, among divers other things therein contained, more fully and at large appear. And whereas, for the quieting and extinguiſhing of divers jealouſies and apprehenſions of danger to their liberties and rights, which have alarmed many of our ſubjects in the colonies, provinces and plantations of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, with the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, and for a fuller manifeſtation of our juſt and gracious purpoſes and thoſe of our parliament, to maintain and ſecure all our ſubjects in the clear and perfect enjoyment of their liberties and rights, it is, in and by a certain act made and paſſed in this preſent ſeſſions of parliament, intituled, "An act to enable his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners, with ſufficient powers to treat, conſult and agree upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the colonies, plantations and provinces of North-America," among other things enacted, that it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, from time to time, by letters patent under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, to authoriſe and empower five able and ſufficient perſons, or any three of them, to do and perform ſuch acts and things, and to uſe and execute ſuch authorities and powers as in the ſaid act are for that purpoſe mentioned, provided and created. And whereas we are earneſtly deſirous to carry into full and perfect execution the ſeveral juſt and gracious purpoſes abovementioned; Now know ye, That we have revoked and determined, and by theſe preſents do revoke and determine our ſaid recited commiſſion and letters patent, and all and every power, authority, clauſe, article and thing therein contained. And further know ye, That we, repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in your wiſdom, loyalty, diligence and circumſpection in the management of the affairs to be hereby committed to your charge, have nominated and appointed, conſtituted and aſſigned, and by theſe preſents we do nominate, appoint, conſtitute and aſſign you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnſtone, or any three of you, to be our Commiſſioners in that behalf, to uſe and exerciſe all and every the powers and authorities hereby entruſted and committed to you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnſtone, or any three of you, and to ſo perform and execute all other matters and things hereby enjoined and committed to your care, during our will and pleaſure and no longer, according to the tenor of theſe our letters patent, and of ſuch further inſtructions as you ſhall from time to time receive under our ſignet or ſign manual. And it is our royal will and pleaſure, and we do hereby authoriſe, empower and require you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnſtone, or any three of you, to treat, conſult and agree with ſuch body or bodies politic and corporate, or with ſuch aſſembly or aſſemblies of men, or with ſuch perſon or perſons as you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnſtone, or any three of you, ſhall think meet and ſufficient for that purpoſe, of and concerning any grievances, or complaints of grievances, exiſting, or ſuppoſed to exiſt, in the government of any of the colonies, provinces or plantations above mentined reſpectively, or in the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, reſpecting them or any of them, or of and concerning any aids or contributions to be furniſhed by any of the ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations reſpectively, for the common defence of this realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging; and of and concerning any other regulations, proviſions, matters and things, neceſſary or convenient for the honour of us and our parliament, and for the common good of all our ſubjects. And it is our further will and pleaſure, That every regulation, proviſion, matter or thing, which ſhall have been agreed between you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnſtone, or any three of you, and ſuch perſons or bodies politic as aforeſaid, whom you or any three of you ſhall have judged meet and ſufficient to enter into ſuch agreement, ſhall be fully and diſtinctly ſet forth in writing, and authenticated by the hands and ſeals of you or any three of you on one ſide, and by ſuch ſeals and other ſignature on the other as the occaſion may require, and as may be ſuitable to the character and authority of the body politic or other perſon ſo agreeing; and ſuch inſtruments ſo authenticated ſhall be by you or any three of you tranſmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State, in order to be laid before our Parliament, for the further and more perfect ratification thereof; and until ſuch ratification, no ſuch regulation, proviſion, matter or thing, ſhall have any other force or effect, or be carried further into execution than is hereafter mentioned. And we do hereby further authoriſe and empower you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnſtone, or any three of you, from time to time, as you or any three of you ſhall judge convenient, to order and proclaim a ceſſation of hoſtilities on the part of our forces by ſea or land, for ſuch time and under ſuch conditions, reſtrictions or other qualifications, as in your diſcretions ſhall be thought requiſite, and ſuch order and proclamation to revoke and annul in the ſame manner and form. And it is our further will and pleaſure, and we do hereby require and command all our officers and miniſters, civil and military, and all other our loving ſubjects whatſoever, to obſerve and obey all ſuch proclamations reſpectively. And we do hereby, in further purſuance of the ſaid act of Parliament, and of the proviſions therein contained, authoriſe and empower you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir W. Howe, W. Eden and George Johnſtone, or any three of you, by proclamation under your reſpective hands and ſeals, from time to time, as you ſhall ſee convenient, to ſuſpend the operation and effect of a certain act of Parliament*, made and paſſed in the 16th year of our reign, for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with certain colonies and plantations therein named, and for the other purpoſes therein alſo mentioned, or any of the proviſions or reſtrictions therein contained, and therein to ſpecify at what time and places reſpectively, and with what exceptions and reſtrictions, and under what paſſes and clearances, in lieu of thoſe heretofore directed by any act or acts of Parliament for regulating the trade of the colonies and plantations, the ſaid ſuſpenſion ſhall take effect, and the ſaid ſuſpenſion and proclamation in the ſame manner and form to annul and revoke. And we do hereby further authoriſe and empower you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnſtone, or any three of you, from time to time, as you ſhall judge convenient, to ſuſpend in any places, and for any time during the continuance of the ſaid firſt recited act, the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament which have paſſed ſince the 10th day of February, 1763, and which relate to any of our colonies, provinces or plantations above-mentioned in North America, ſo far as the ſame relate to them, or any of them, or the operation and effect of any clauſe, or any proviſion or other matter in ſuch acts contained, ſo far as ſuch clauſes, proviſions or matters, relate to any of the ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations. And we do hereby further authoriſe and empower you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnſtone, or any three of you, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons within the ſaid colonies, provinces or plantations. And we do hereby further authoriſe and empower you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnſtone, or any three of you, in any of our colonies, provinces or plantations aforeſaid reſpectively, wherein we have uſually heretofore nominated and appointed a Governor, to nominate and appoint, from time to time, by any inſtrument under your hands and ſeals, or the hands and ſeals of any three of you, a proper perſon, to be the Governor and Commander in Chief in and for ſuch colony, province or plantation reſpectively, to have, hold and exerciſe the ſaid office of Governor and Commander in Chief in and for ſuch colony, province or plantation reſpectively, with all ſuch powers and authorities as any Governor of ſuch province, heretofore appointed by us, might or could have exerciſed, in as full and ample manner and form as if ſuch Governor and Commander in Chief had been nominated and appointed by our letters patent or commiſſion; and for that purpoſe, if need be, to revoke, annul and make void any commiſſion or letters patent heretofore granted, for appointing any ſuch Governor and Commander in Chief. Whereas, by certain letters patent under our great ſeal, bearing date on the 29th day of April, in the 16th year of our reign, we have conſtituted and appointed you, the ſaid Sir William Howe, to be General and Commander in Chief of all and ſingular our forces employed, or to be employed, within our colonies in North-America, lying upon the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia on the north to Weſt-Florida on the ſouth, both incluſive, to have, hold, exerciſe and enjoy the ſaid office during our will and pleaſure; and in caſe you, the ſaid Sir William Howe, ſhould, by death or any other manner, be diſabled from exerciſing the ſaid command, it was our will and pleaſure, therein expreſſed, that the ſame, with all authorities, rights and privileges, contained in that our ſaid commiſſion, ſhould devolve on ſuch officer, bearing our commiſſion, as ſhould be next in rank to you, the ſaid Sir William Howe. And whereas our truſty and well beloved Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, Lieut. General of our forces, and General of our forces in our army in America only, now actually bears our commiſſion, and is next in rank to you, the ſaid Sir William Howe: Know it is our further will and pleaſure, and we do hereby ordain and appoint, that whenever the ſaid command in the ſaid letters patent mentioned ſhall, in purſuance thereof, devolve upon the ſaid Sir Henry Clinton, all and every the powers and authorities hereby entruſted and committed to you, the ſaid Sir William Howe, ſhall forthwith ceaſe and determine, and the ſaid powers and authorities and, every of them, ſhall from thenceforth be entruſted and committed, and are hereby entruſted and committed to the ſaid Sir Henry Clinton, to uſe and exerciſe the ſame powers and authorities, and to perform and execute all other the matters and things as aforeſaid, in as full and ample extent and form, and no other, as you, the ſaid Sir William Howe, are hereby authoriſed to uſe and exerciſe, do, perform and execute the ſame. And we do hereby require and command all the officers, civil and military, and all other our loving ſubjects whatſoever, to be aiding and aſſiſting unto you, the ſaid Frederick Earl of Carliſle, Richard Viſcount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden and George Johnſtone, in the execution of this our commiſſion, and of the powers and authorities herein contained. Provided always, and we do hereby declare and ordain, that the ſeveral offices, powers and authorities hereby granted ſhall ceaſe, determine and become utterly null and void on the 1ſt day of June, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord 1779, although we ſhall not otherwiſe in the mean time have revoked and determined the ſame. In Witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent. Witneſs ourſelf, at Weſtminſter, the 13th day of April, in the 18th year of our reign.

By the KING *himſelf.*

YORKE.

A true Copy,

ADAM FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Ordered, That they be referred to a Committee of five.

Eodem Die, P. M.

The Committee to whom were referred the letters and papers from the Earl of Carliſle, &c. Commiſſioners from the King of Great-Britain, reported the draught of a letter, which was read.

Reſolved, That the conſideration thereof be poſtponed till to-morrow.

June 17, 1778.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the draught of the letter, in anſwer to the letter and papers received from the Earl of Carliſle, &c. Commiſſioners from the King of Great-Britain, which was unanimouſly agreed to, and is as follows:

To their Excellencies the Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE, WILLIAM EDEN, *Eſq;* GEORGE JOHNSTONE, *Eſq; Commiſſioners from his Britannic Majeſty, Philadelphia.*

I HAVE received the letter from your Excellencies of the 9th inſtant, with the encloſures, and laid them before Congreſs. Nothing but an earneſt deſire to ſpare the farther effuſion of human blood could have induced them to read a paper, containing expreſſions ſo diſreſpectful to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the good and great ally of theſe States; or to conſider propoſitions ſo derogatory to the honour of an Independent Nation.

" The acts of the Britiſh Parliament, the commiſſion from your Sovereign, and your letter, ſuppoſe the people of theſe States to be ſubjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, and are founded on the idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmiſſible.

" I am further directed to inform your Excellencies, that Congreſs are inclined to peace, notwithſtanding the unjuſt claims from which this war originated, and the ſavage manner in which it hath been conducted. They will therefore be ready to enter upon the conſideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconſiſtent with treaties already ſubſiſting, when the King of Great-Britain ſhall demonſtrate a ſincere diſpoſition for that purpoſe. The only ſolid proof of this diſpoſition will be, an explicit acknowledgment of the independence of theſe States, or the withdrawing his fleets and armies.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellencies moſt obedient and humble ſervant.

Signed, by order of the unanimous voice of Congreſs,

HENRY LAURENS, *Preſident.*

York-Town, June 17, 1778.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Congreſs approve the conduct of General Waſhington in refuſing a paſſport to Doctor Ferguſon.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

To the Earl of CARLISLE, *Lord Viſcount* HOWE, *Sir* WILLIAM HOWE *(or in his abſence Sir* HENRY CLINTON*)* WILLIAM EDEN *and* GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Truſty and well beloved ſervants of your ſacred Maſter, in whom he is well pleaſed.

AS you are ſent to America for the expreſs purpoſe of treating with any body and any thing, you will pardon an addreſs from one, who diſdains to flatter thoſe whom he loves. Should you therefore deign to read this addreſs, your chaſte ears will not be offended with the language of adulation, a language you deſpiſe.

I have ſeen your moſt elegant and moſt excellent letter " to his Excellency Henry Laurens, the Preſident, and " other the Members of Congreſs." As that Body hath thought your propoſitions unworthy their particular regard, it may be ſome ſatisfaction to your curioſity, and tend to appeaſe the offended ſpirit of negotiation, if one out of the many individuals on this great Continent ſhould ſpeak to you the ſentiments of America. Sentiments which your own good ſenſe hath doubtleſs ſuggeſted, and which are repeated only to convince you that, notwithſtanding the narrow ground of private information on which we ſtand in this diſtant region, ſtill a knowledge of our own rights, an attention to our own intereſts, and a ſacred reſpect for the dignity of human nature, have given us to underſtand the true principles which ought, and which therefore ſhall, ſway our conduct.

You begin with the amiable expreſſions of humanity, the earneſt deſire of tranquility and peace. A better introduction to Americans could not be deviſed. For the ſake of the latter, we once laid our liberties at the feet of your Prince, and even your armies have not eradicated the former from our boſoms.

You tell us you have powers unprecedented in the annals of your hiſtory. And England, unhappy England, will remember with deep contrition, that theſe powers have been rendered of no avail by a conduct unprecedented in the annals of mankind. Had your royal maſter condeſcended to liſten to the prayer of millions, he had not thus have ſent you. Had moderation ſwayed what we were proud to call our *mother country*, " her full blown *dignity* would not have broken under her."

You tell us that " all parties may draw ſome degree of conſolation, and even auſpicious hope, from recollection." We wiſh this moſt ſincerely for the ſake of *all parties*. America, even in the moment of ſubjugation, would have been conſoled by conſcious virtue, and her hope was and is in the juſtice of her cauſe, and the juſtice of the Almighty. Theſe are ſources of hope and of conſolation, which neither time nor chance can alter or take away.

You mention " the mutual benefits and conſideration of evils, that may naturally contribute to determine our reſolutions." As to the former, you know too well that we could derive no benefit from an union with you, nor will I, by deducing the reaſons to evince this, caſt an inſult upon your underſtandings. As to the latter, it were to be wiſhed you had preſerved a line of conduct equal to the delicacy of your feelings. You could not but know that men, who ſincerely love freedom, diſdain the conſideration of all evils neceſſary to attain it. Had not your own hearts borne teſtimony to this truth, you might have learnt it from the *annals of your hiſtory*. For in thoſe annals inſtances of this kind at leaſt are not *unprecedented*. But ſhould thoſe inſtances be inſufficient, we pray you to read the unconquered mind of America.

That the acts of Parliament you tranſmitted were paſſed *with ſingular unanimity*, we pretend not to doubt. You will pardon me, gentlemen, for obſerving, that the reaſons of that unanimity are ſtrongly marked in the report of a Committee of Congreſs, agreed to on the 22d of April laſt, and referred to in a late letter from Congreſs to Lord Viſcount Howe and Sir Henry Clinton.

You tell us you are willing " to conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, both by ſea and land." It is difficult for rude Americans to determine whether you are ſerious in this propoſition, or whether you mean to jeſt with their ſimplicity. Upon a ſuppoſition, however, that you have too much magnanimity to divert yourſelves on an occaſion of ſuch importance to America, and perhaps not very trivial in the eyes of thoſe who ſent you, permit me to aſſure you, on the ſacred word of a gentleman, that if you ſhall tranſport your troops to England, where before long your Prince will certainly want their aſſiſtance, we never ſhall follow them thither. We are not ſo romantically fond of fighting, neither have we ſuch regard for the city of London, as to commence a cruſade for the poſſeſſion of that holy land. Thus you may be certain that hoſtilities will ceaſe by land. It would be doing ſingular injuſtice to your national character, to ſuppoſe you are deſirous of a like ceſſation by ſea. The courſe of the war, and the very flouriſhing ſtate of your commerce, notwithſtanding our weak efforts to interrupt it, clearly ſhew that you can exclude us from the ſea. *The ſea your kingdom.*

You offer " to reſtore free intercourſe, to revive mutual affection, and renew the common benefits of naturalization." Whenever your countrymen ſhall be taught wiſdom by experience, and learn from paſt misfortunes to purſue their true intereſts in future, we ſhall readily admit every intercourſe which is neceſſary for the purpoſes of commerce, and uſual between different nations. To revive *mutual* affection is utterly impoſſible. We freely forgive you, but it is not in nature that you ſhould forgive us. You have injured us too much. We might, on this occaſion, give you ſome late inſtances of ſingular barbarity, committed as well by the forces of his Britannic Majeſty, as by thoſe of his generous and faithful allies, the Senecas, Onandagas and Tuſcaroras. But we will not offend a courtly ear by the recital of thoſe diſguſting ſcenes. Beſides this, it might give pain to that humanity which hath, as you obſerve, prompted your overtures to dwell upon the ſplendid victories obtained by a licentious ſoldiery over unarmed men in defenceleſs villages, their wanton devaſtations, their deliberate murders, or to inſpect thoſe ſcenes of carnage, painted by the wild exceſſes of ſavage rage. Theſe amiable traits of national conduct cannot but revive in our boſoms that partial affection we once felt for every thing which bore the name of Engliſhman. As to the common benefits of naturalization, it is a matter we conceive to be of the moſt ſovereign indifference. A few of our wealthy citizens may hereafter viſit England and Rome, to ſee the ruins of thoſe auguſt temples, in which the Goddeſs of Liberty was once adored. Theſe will hardly claim naturalization in either of thoſe places as a *benefit*. On the other hand, ſuch of your ſubjects as ſhall be driven by the iron hand of oppreſſion to ſeek for refuge among thoſe whom they now perſecute, will certainly be admitted to *the benefits of naturalization*. We labour to rear an aſylum for mankind, and regret that circumſtances will not permit you, Gentlemen, to contribute to a deſign ſo very agreeable to your ſeveral tempers and diſpoſitions.

But further, your Excellencies ſay " we will concur to " extend every freedom to trade that our reſpective in" tereſts can require " Unfortunately there is a little difference in theſe intereſts, which you might not have found it very eaſy to reconcile, had the Congreſs been diſpoſed to riſque their heads by liſtening to terms, which I have the honour to aſſure you are treated with ineffable contempt by every honeſt whig in America. The difference I allude to is, that it is your intereſt to monopolize our commerce, and it is our intereſt to trade with all the world. There is indeed a method of cutting this gordian knot, which perhaps no ſtateſman is acute enough to untie. By reſerving to the Parliament of Great-Britain the right of determining what our reſpective intereſts require, they might extend the freedom of trade, or circumſcribe it, at their pleaſure, for what they might call our *reſpective intereſts*. But I truſt it would not be to our *mutual ſatisfaction*. Your " earneſt deſire to ſtop the far" ther effuſion of blood, and the calamities of war," will therefore lead you, on maturer reflection, ro reprobate a plan teeming with diſcord, and which, in the ſpace of twenty years, would produce another wild expedition acroſs the Atlantic, and in a few years more ſome ſuch commiſſion as that " with which his Majeſty hath been " pleaſed to honour you."

We cannot but admire the generoſity of ſoul, which prompts you " to agree that no military force ſhall be " kept up in the different States of North-America, with" out the conſent of the general Congreſs or particular " Aſſemblies." The only grateful return we can make for this exemplary condeſcenſion is to aſſure your Excellencies, and, on behalf of my countrymen, I do moſt ſolemnly promiſe and aſſure you, that no military force ſhall be kept up in the different States of North-America, without the conſent of the general Congreſs, and that of the legiſlatures of thoſe States. You will therefore cauſe the forces of your royal maſter to be removed, for I can venture to aſſure you that the Congreſs have not conſented, and probably will not conſent, that they be kept up.

You have alſo made the unſolicited offer of concurring " in meaſures calculated to diſcharge the debts of America, and to raiſe the credit and value of the paper circulation." If your Excellencies mean by this to apply for offices in the department of our finance, I am to aſſure you (which I do with " perfect reſpect") that it will be neceſſary to procure very ample recommendations. For as the Engliſh have not yet purſued meaſures to diſcharge their own debts, and raiſe the credit and value of their own paper circulation, but, on the contrary, are in a fair way to encreaſe the one and abſolutely deſtroy the other, you will inſtantly perceive that financiers from that nation would preſent themſelves with the moſt aukward grace imaginable.

You propoſe to us a device " to perpetuate our union." It might not be amiſs previouſly to eſtabliſh this union, which may be done by your acceptance of the treaty of

Best possible image.

peace and commerce tendered to you by Congreſs. And ſuch treaty, I can venture to ſay, would continue as long as your miniſters could prevail upon themſelves not to violate the faith of nations.

You offer, to uſe your own language, the inaccuracy of which, conſidering the importance of the ſubject, is not to be wondered at, or at leaſt may be excuſed, "in ſhort to eſtabliſh the power of the reſpective legiſlatures in each particular State, to ſettle its revenue, its civil and military eſtabliſhment, and to exerciſe a perfect freedom of legiſlation and internal government, ſo that the Britiſh States throughout North-America acting with us, in peace and war, under one common ſovereign, may have the irrevokable enjoyment of every privilege that is ſhort of a total ſeparation of intereſts, or conſiſtent with that union of force on which the ſafety of our common religion and liberty depends." Let me aſſure you, gentlemen, that the power of the reſpective legiſlatures in each particular State is already moſt fully eſtabliſhed, and on the moſt ſolid foundations. It is eſtabliſhed on the perfect freedom of legiſlation, and a vigorous adminiſtration of internal government. As to the ſettlement of the revenue, and the civil and military eſtabliſhment, theſe are the work of the day, for which the ſeveral legiſlatures are fully competent. I have alſo the pleaſure to congratulate your Excellencies, that the country, for the ſettlement of whoſe government, revenue, adminiſtration, and the like, you have expoſed yourſelves to the fatigues and hazards of a diſagreeable voyage, and more diſagreeable negociation, hath abundant reſources wherewith to defend her liberties now, and pour forth the rich ſtream of revenue hereafter. As the States of North-America mean to poſſeſs the *irrevokable* enjoyment of their privileges, it is abſolutely neceſſary for them to decline all connection with a parliament, who, even in the laws under which you act, reſerve in expreſs terms the power of *revoking* every propoſition which you may agree to. We have a due ſenſe of the kind offer you make, to grant us a ſhare in your Sovereign, but really, gentlemen, we have not the leaſt inclination to accept of it. He may ſuit you extremely well, but he is not to our taſte. You are ſolicitous to prevent a total ſeparation of intereſts, and this, after all, ſeems to be the gift of the buſineſs: To make you as eaſy as poſſible on this ſubject, I have to obſerve, that it may and probaby will, in ſome inſtances, be our intereſt to aſſiſt you, and then we certainly ſhall. Where this is not the caſe, your Excellencies have doubtleſs too much good ſenſe as well as good nature to require it. We cannot perceive that our liberty does in the leaſt depend upon any union of force with you; for we find that, after you have exerted your force againſt us for upwards of three years, we are now upon the point of eſtabliſhing our liberties in direct oppoſition to it. Neither can we conceive that, after the experiment you have made, any nation in Europe will embark in ſo unpromiſing a ſcheme as the ſubjugation of America. It is not neceſſary that every body ſhould play the Quixotte. One is enough to entertain a generation at leaſt. Your Excellencies will, I hope, excuſe me when I differ from you, as to our having a religion in common with you: The religion of America is the religion of all mankind. Any perſon may worſhip in the manner he thinks moſt agreeable to the Deity; and if he behaves as a good citizen, no one concerns himſelf as to his faith or adorations, neither have we the leaſt ſolicitude to exalt any one ſect or profeſſion above another.

I am extremely ſorry to find in your letter ſome ſentences, which reflect upon the character of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. It certainly is not kind, or conſiſtent with the principles of philanthropy you profeſs, to traduce a gentleman's character without affording him an opportunity of defending himſelf; and that too a near neighbour, and not long ſince an intimate brother, who beſides hath lately given you the moſt ſolid additional proofs of his pacific diſpoſition, and with an unparalelled ſincerity, which would do honour to other Princes, declared to your court, unaſked, the nature and effect of a treaty he had juſt entered into with theſe States. Neither is it quite according to the rules of politeneſs to uſe ſuch terms in addreſſing yourſelves to Congreſs, when you well knew that he was their good and faithful ally. It is indeed true, as you juſtly obſerve, that he hath at times been at enmity with his Britannic Majeſty, by which we ſuffered ſome inconveniences: But theſe flowed rather from our connection with you than any ill-will towards us: At the ſame time it is a ſolemn truth, worthy of your ſerious attention, that you did not commence the preſent war, a war in which we have ſuffered infinitely more than by any former conteſt, a fierce, a bloody, I am ſorry to add, an unprovoked and cruel war. That you did not commence this, I ſay, becauſe of any connection between us and our preſent ally; but, on the contrary, as ſoon as you perceived that the treaty was in agitation, propoſed terms of peace to us in conſequence of what you have been pleaſed to denominate an inſidious interpoſition. How then does the account ſtand between us. America, being at peace with all the world, was formerly drawn into a war with France, in conſequence of her union with Great-Britain. At preſent America, being engaged in a war with Great-Britain, will probably obtain the moſt honourable terms of peace, in conſequence of her friendly connection with France. For the truth of theſe poſitions I appeal, gentlemen, to your own knowledge. I know it is very hard for you to part with what you have accuſtomed yourſelves, from your earlieſt infancy, to call your colonies. I pity your ſituation, and therefore I excuſe the little abberations from truth which your letter contains. At the ſame time it is poſſible that you may have been miſinformed. For I will not ſuppoſe that your letter was intended to delude the people of theſe States. Such unmanly diſingenuous artifices have of late been exerted with ſo little effect, that prudence, if not probity, would prevent a repetition. To undeceive you, therefore, I take the liberty of aſſuring your Excellencies, from the very beſt intelligence, that what you call "the preſent form of the French offers to North-America," in other words the treaties of alliance and commerce between his Moſt Chriſtain Majeſty and theſe States, were not made in conſequence of any plans of accommodation concerted in Great-Britain, nor with a view to prolong this deſtructive war. If you conſider that theſe treaties were actually concluded before the draught of the bills under which you act was ſent for America, and that much time muſt neceſſarily have been conſumed in adjuſting compacts of ſuch intricacy and importance; and further, if you conſider the early notification of this treaty by the court of France, and the aſſurance given that America had reſerved a right of admitting even you to a ſimilar treaty, you muſt be convinced of the truth of my aſſertions. The fact is, that when the Britiſh Miniſter perceived that we were in treaty with the greateſt Prince in Europe, he applied himſelf immediately to counteract the effect of theſe negociations. And this leads me with infinite regret to make ſome obſervations, which may poſſibly be by you conſidered in an offenſive point of view.

It ſeems to me, gentlemen, there is ſomething (excuſe the word) *diſingenuous* in your procedure. I put the ſuppoſition that Congreſs had acceded to your propoſitions, and then I aſk two queſtions. Had you full power from your commiſſion to make theſe propoſitions? Poſſibly you did not think it worth while to conſider your commiſſion, but we Americans are apt to compare things together, and to reaſon. The ſecond queſtion I aſk is, What ſecurity could you give that the Britiſh Parliament would ratify your compacts? You can give no ſuch ſecurity, and therefore we ſhould, after forfeiting our reputation as a people, after you had filched from us our good name, and perſwaded us to give to the common enemy of man the precious jewel of our liberties; after all this, I ſay, we ſhould have been at the mercy of a Parliament, which, to ſay no more of it, has not treated us with too great tenderneſs. It is quite needleſs to add, that even if that Parliament had ratified the conditions you propoſed, ſtill poor America was to lie at the mercy of any future Parliament, or appeal to the ſword, which certainly is not the moſt pleaſant buſineſs men can be engaged in.

For your uſe I ſubjoin the following creed of every good American. I believe that in every kingdom, ſtate or empire, there muſt be, from the neceſſity of the thing, one ſupreme legiſlative power, with authority to bind every part in all caſes, the proper objects of human laws. I believe that to be bound by laws, to which he does not conſent by himſelf or his repreſentative, is the direct definition of a ſlave. I do therefore believe, that a dependence on Great-Britain, howſoever the ſame may be limited or qualified, is utterly inconſiſtent with every idea of liberty, for the defence of which I have ſolemnly pledged my life and fortune to my countrymen; and this engagement I will ſacredly adhere to ſo long as I ſhall live. Amen.

Now if you will take the poor advice of one, who is really a friend to England and Engliſhmen, and who hath even ſome Scotch blood in his veins, away with your fleets and your armies, acknowledge the independence of America, and as Ambaſſadors, and not Commiſſioners, ſolicit a treaty of peace, amity, commerce and alliance with the riſing Stars of this weſtern world. Your nation totters on the brink of a ſtupendous precipice, and even delay will ruin her.

You have told the Congreſs, "If, after the time that may be neceſſary to conſider this communication, and tranſmit your anſwer, the horrors and devaſtations of war ſhould continue, we call God and the world to witneſs that the evils, which muſt follow, are not to be imputed to Great-Britain." I wiſh you had ſpared your proteſtation. Matters of this kind may appear to you in a trivial light, as meer ornamental flowers of rhetoric, but they are ſerious things regiſtered in the high chancery of Heaven. Remember the awful abuſe of words like theſe by General Burgoyne, and remember his fate. There is one above us, who will take exemplary vengeance for every inſult upon his Majeſty. You know that the cauſe of America is juſt. You know that ſhe contends for that freedom, to which all men are entitled. That ſhe contends againſt oppreſſion, rapine, and more than ſavage barbarity. The blood of the innocent is upon your hands, and all the waters of the ocean will not waſh it away. We again make our ſolemn appeal to the God of Heaven to decide between you and us. And we pray that in the doubtful ſcale of battle we may be ſucceſsful, as we have juſtice on our ſide, and that the merciful Saviour of the world may forgive our oppreſſors. I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

The friend of human nature,
And one who glories in the title of
AN AMERICAN.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE I regret that Governor Johnſtone has thought it proper to write private letters into theſe States, upon the ſubject of his public commiſſion, and highly reſpect the determination of Congreſs to prevent a private correſpondence with the enemy, I think I render a ſatisfactory ſervice to the public in laying the following letters before them. The anſwer was written immediately after the receipt of Governor Johnſtone's letter, but was not ſent as was intended. However, thinking it too valuable to be loſt, I prevailed upon my friend the Preſident to allow it to be publiſhed, with the letter which gave occaſion to it. I now ſend them for publication, and am, Gentlemen,

York-Town, Your moſt humble ſervant,
June 17, 1778. *W. H. DRAYTON.*

[Private]

Dear Sir, *Philadelphia, June 10, 1778.*

I BEG to transfer to my friend Dr. Ferguſon, the private civilities which my friends Mr. Manning and Mr. Oſwald requeſt in my behalf. He is a man of the utmoſt probity, and of the higheſt eſteem in the Republic of Letters.

"If you ſhould follow the example of Britain in the hour of her inſolence, and ſend us back without a hearing, I ſhall hope, from private friendſhip, that I may be permitted to ſee the country, and the worthy characters ſhe has exhibited to the world, upon making the requeſt in any way you may point out. I am, with great regard,

Dear Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant.
GEO. JOHNSTONE."

His Excel. Henry Laurens,
Congreſs.

Dear Sir, *York-Town, June 14, 1778.*

YESTERDAY I was honoured with your favour of the 10th, and thank you for the tranſmiſſion of thoſe from my dear and worthy friends Mr. Oſwald and Mr. Manning.—Had Doctor Ferguſon been the bearer of theſe papers, I ſhould have ſhewn that Gentleman every degree of reſpect and attention, that times and circumſtances admit of.

"It is, Sir, for Great-Britain to determine whether her Commiſſioners ſhall return unheard by the Repreſentatives of theſe United States, or revive a friendſhip with the Citizens at large, and remain among us as long as they pleaſe.

"You are undoubtedly acquainted with the only terms upon which Congreſs can treat for accompliſhing this good end; terms from which, although writing in a private character, I may venture to aſſert, with great aſſurance, they never will recede, even admitting the continuance of hoſtile attempts, and that, from the rage of war, the good people of theſe States ſhall be driven to com a treaty weſtward of yonder mountains. And pe me to add, Sir, as my humble opinion, the true inter of Great-Britain, in the preſent advance of our conteſt, will be found in confirming our Independence.

"Congreſs in no hour have been haughty, but to ſuppoſe that their minds are leſs firm in the preſent, than they were, when, deſtitute of all foreign aid, even without expectation of an alliance—when, upon a day of general public faſting and humiliation, in their Houſe of Worſhip and in the preſence of God, they Reſolved, "to hold no conference or Treaty with any Commiſſioners on the part of Great-Britain, unleſs they ſhall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their Fleets and Armies, or, in poſitive and expreſs terms, acknowledge the Independence of theſe States," would be irrational.

"At a proper time, Sir, I ſhall think myſelf highly honoured by a perſonal attention, and by contributing to render every part of theſe States agreeable to you; but until the baſis of mutual confidence ſhall be eſtabliſhed, I believe, Sir, neither former private friendſhip, nor any other conſideration, can influence Congreſs to conſent that even Governor Johnſtone, a Gentleman who has been ſo deſervedly eſteemed in America, ſhall ſee the country. I have but one voice, and that ſhall be againſt it. But let me intreat you, my Dear Sir, do not hence conclude that I am deficient in affection to my old friends, through whoſe kindneſs I have obtained the honour of the preſent correſpondence, or that I am not, with very great perſonal reſpect and eſteem,

Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
HENRY LAURENS.

The Hon. Geo. Johnſtone, Eſq;
Philadelphia.

To their Excellencies the Earl of CARLISLE, WILLIAM EDEN, and GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Eſquires, Britiſh Commiſſioners.

AS I have but a few moments that I can, in conſcience, appropriate to a correſpondence with your Excellencies, I truſt this circumſtance will, with you, excuſe the abrupt manner in which I introduce myſelf, and my reflections, to your attention.

Your letter of the 9th inſtant to Congreſs, your commiſſion, and the acts of the Britiſh Parliament upon which they are grounded, are the faſhionable ſubjects of curious enquiry, in how many points of view they are fallacious and incompetent to the object of your *oſtenſible* negotiation. Altho' Congreſs cannot condeſcend minutely to animadvert upon your propoſitions, as your Excellencies are empowered to hear individuals, I flatter myſelf, ſo anxious is your inclination to reſtore peace, that you will for a moment honour me with your attention.

In your letter of the ninth inſtant, Governor Johnſtone ſigned this poſition, "Notwithſtanding the pretended date or preſent form of the French offers to North-America, yet it is notorious that theſe were made in conſequence of the plans of accommodation previouſly concerted in Great-Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this deſtructive war."

On the 5th of February, in the *Houſe of Commons*, Governor Johnſtone alſo ſigned this poſition, "I have had a hint, and have good reaſon to believe a propoſition *will be made* to parliament in four or five days, by adminiſtration, that may be a ground of re-union: I really do not know the particulars, nevertheleſs, as *I learn ſome preliminaries have lately gone from France*, I think it cannot be deemed unfriendly to either country, to give you notice of this *intended propoſition*, THAT you may in prudence *do nothing haſtily* with a foreign power."

The "preliminaries" mentioned by Governor Johnſtone, as "lately gone from France," were *at that moment* at ſea, with Mr. Simeon Deane, and had been ſo ſome weeks; they were to the following purpoſe. "That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was determined to acknowledge our Independence, and make a Treaty with us of Amity and Commerce. That in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our preſent ſituation to obtain terms from us, which otherwiſe would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majeſty deſiring that the treaty, once made, ſhould be durable, and our amity ſubſiſt for ever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its intereſt in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it. It was therefore his intention, that the terms of the treaty ſhould be ſuch, as we might be willing to agree to if our ſtate had been long eſtabliſhed, and in the fulneſs of ſtrength and power, and ſuch as we ſhould approve of when that time ſhould come. That his Majeſty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to ſupport our independence by every means in his power. That in doing this, he might probably be ſoon engaged in war, with all the expences, riſque and damage uſually attending it; yet he ſhould not expect any compenſation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our ſakes, ſince, beſides his real goodwill to us and our cauſe, it was manifeſtly the intereſt of France, that the power of England ſhould be diminiſhed by our ſeparation from it. He ſhould, moreover, not ſo much as inſiſt, that, if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we ſhould not make a ſeparate peace for ourſelves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us. The only condition he ſhould require and rely on would be this, *that we, in no peace to be made with England, ſhould give up our Independence, and return to the obedience of that government.*"—These preliminaries were, by Monſ. Girard, in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, announced to the American Commiſſioners at Paris *on the 16th day of December laſt*. And in conſequence of them, the Treaty of Paris, between America and France, was actually ſigned *on the 6th of February*, 1778. It is notorious that it was on the 19th day of February that Lord North introduced his propoſitions to Parliament for a reunion with America.

From this ſtate of facts, two points reſult. Firſt, that the two poſitions ſigned by Governor Johnſtone militate againſt each other *in direct* terms. Secondly, that ſo far were "the French offers" from being "made in conſequence of the plans of accommodation concerted in Great-Britain," *that the latter were made in conſequence only of the former*; for the French offers were made on th *16th day of December*.* Governor Johnſtone (connecte with adminiſtration) on the 5th of February expreſly ſa he was then ignorant of any particulars of a plan of commodation. On the 6th of February the French o were compleated by a treaty; and it was not *till th of February* that any plan of accommodation was c nicated to the Britiſh Parliament. Your Exc however, do not ſcruple, even in your firſt Congreſs, to aſſert a poſition, the contrary

Best possible image.

know to be the fact. I will not charge you with a deſigned falſity: The people will uſe their diſcretion. At any rate, this conduct on your part warns them to be upon their guard againſt you.

Having thus vindicated the honour of our good and great ally the King of France, permit me to touch upon your propoſitions to Congreſs.

Your Excellencies offer us a ſeat for our repreſentatives in your Parliament. Happily for us, we are too well acquainted with the *inſignificancy* of the Scotch repreſentatives there, to expect that American repreſentatives can, in the ſame place, poſſeſs any importance; or that America can derive any advantage from ſuch a repreſentation.

As an alternative, you propoſe to ſend agents to our Aſſemblies. But as we know they would be ſpies upon us, and *agents to purchaſe our voices*, we will have no ſuch characters among us.

You propoſe to concur in meaſures to diſcharge the debts of America. By this, as our ſubjection is implied, ſo are reſtrictions of ſome ſort upon our trade; of neceſſity, ſo is a *diminution of our ability* to diſcharge our debts. We know you cannot diſcharge the debts of your own nation, we therefore cannot expect that you will, or even deſire that you ſhould, diſcharge any part of ours. We are willing and able to diſcharge our debts, without your concurrence or aid. Your offer therefore wears the appearance of being officious and idle.

You propoſe to extend every freedom to trade, that our reſpective intereſts can require. Do we not know, that you have a natural inclination to monopolize trade? Do we not know, that your and our intereſt in the point of trade is in direct oppoſition? It is your intereſt that our trade ſhould be limited---it is ours, that it ſhould be unlimited---we there differ, *toto cælo*.

You propoſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities. Withdraw your forces by land, and hoſtilities there are inſtantly ended; you need not be anxious for a ceſſation at ſea; on that element we have every thing to fear from you. If you mean fair, why then do you delay to do that which you ſeem to deſire, and which that it be done reſts entirely with yourſelves?

Such are your principal offers in detail. *Of how little value are they to us!*

But you offer us every thing ſhort of independence. If you are ſerious, *of how little value muſt ſuch a connection with us be to you!*---Will your Excellencies condeſcend, with me, to view Great-Britain and America under one Sovereign? The ſovereignty in Britain; America poſſeſſed of powers of government but ſhort of independence.

America, formed for empire, muſt naturally arrive at it; having taſted of it, ſhe will ever be anxious to poſſeſs it again; having by arms acquired a power, but ſhort of independence, ſhe will encreaſe in reputation and ability to become independent, and this will encreaſe her deſire to be ſo; her former ſucceſs will poſſeſs her with confidence and hope; experience will make her ever ſuſpicious of the intentions of Britain: Hence, being in poſſeſſion of powers, only ſhort of independent, ſhe will always be prepared to aſſert her rights, eſpecially having in mind her naked condition at the ſudden commencement of the preſent war. In ſuch a formidable ſituation, deſign, accident, ſuſpicion, or the breath of diſpleaſure on either ſide, muſt, in a few years, break the cobweb by which you offer to hold her under the dominion of Britain. And is the acquiring dominion to be held by ſuch a tie worth another campaign! Can it be worth the purſuit of a man of *common honeſty* and common ſenſe!

But ſuppoſing your offers to be, *what they are not*, offering value to America: How inadequate are your powers to the purpoſe of accommodation! The great Lord Abingdon puts this matter in the cleareſt point of view. In his moſt elegant proteſt on this ſubject, he ſays,—"Although the Commiſſioners and the Congreſs be agreed, ſuch agreement is of no effect till confirmed by Parliament; which is giving ſuch advantage to Parliament, by knowing what Congreſs will do, and is of ſuch diſadvantage to Congreſs, by not knowing what Parliament will confirm, that the very inequality of the conditions will put a ſtop to accommodation." If America enters into terms with you, ſee what might be the conſequence.—Your Excellencies muſt allow, *that it is our duty to avoid them.*

We have made a ſolemn treaty with France—the *object* is, the eſtabliſhment of our Independence. If we treat with you upon the footing of Dependence, we at once break our faith with France, for ever loſe all credit with foreign nations, and are, *ipſo facto*, cut off even from the hope of foreign ſuccour. In this ſituation, *you will abſolutely hold us at mercy.* Your King, Miniſters and Parliament may refuſe to ratify your engagements, for they have *the power* to do ſo. Governor Johnſtone has long and ably pleaded the cauſe of America. Is he now come to our ſhore, to invite us to ſurrender to the juſtice and mercy of our moſt unjuſt and vengeful enemies! Enemies, who have for a long courſe of years treated us with the baſeſt deceptions, and calumniated us throughout Europe: Enemies, who have ſtarved to death our countrymen taken priſoners, loading them while alive and *in their power* with every inſult: Enemies, who gave *ſtretch* to their ſavage allies, to murder our old and unarmed farmers, and their helpleſs women and children: Enemies, who have plundered our country, burned our towns, and armed ſon againſt father, ſervant againſt maſter, and brother againſt brother, in order to ſubject us: Enemies, who have moved even hell itſelf, to accompliſh their purpoſe of blood, ruin and tyranny: Enemies, utterly abandoned to corruption, deſtitute of public virtue, deaf to the voice of juſtice, and dead to the feelings of humanity!—Can it poſſibly be expected that ſuch enemies, after the expence of ſo many millions; the loſs of ſo much of their own blood; the diſgraces their arms have ſuſtained; the inſults to which they have been obliged to ſubmit from foreign nations, in their purſuit of our deſtruction; the impending ruin under which they have been driven by our oppoſition; I ſay, can it poſſibly be expected, that when *ſuch enemies, ſo provoked*, ſhall find us lying at their mercy, they will ratify your Excellencies terms, but ſhort of Independence, and be content to hold dominion over us by ſo ſlender a tie as a cobweb! *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.*

America is independent, *de facto et de jure.* She will maintain her ſtation at the expence of her laſt drop of blood. It is in vain to ſolicit what your arms, when moſt powerful, were not able to compel. You are no longer in that ſituation. America is more competent to the conteſt then ever ſhe has been. Our reſolution is fixed; nor do we fear "the horrors and devaſtations of war," with which, in the concluſion of your letter, you threaten us. France has acknowledged our Independence; the great powers of Europe ſmile upon us; we rely upon our own virtue and the favour of heaven. If we continue firm, we ſhall continue independent. Farewell.

W. H. D.

York-Town, June 17, 1778.

In CONGRESS, June 17, 1778.

Whereas many letters, addreſſed to individuals of theſe United States, have been lately received from England through the conveyance of the enemy; and ſome of them, which have been under the inſpection of Members of Congreſs, are found to contain ideas inſidiouſly calculated to divide and delude the good people of theſe States;

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby earneſtly recommended to the legiſlative and executive authorities of the ſeveral States, to exerciſe the utmoſt care and vigilance, and take the moſt effectual meaſures to put a ſtop to ſo dangerous and criminal a correſpondence.

Reſolved, That the Commander in Chief, and the Commanders in each and every military department be, and he and they are hereby directed to carry the meaſures recommended in the above reſolution into the moſt effectual execution.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. It is recommended to the ſeveral printers through the continent, to publiſh the above reſolves in their papers.

The following is an extract of a letter from Verſailles, addreſſed to John Holker, Eſq; lately arrived at York-Town from France, which is publiſhed for the information of thoſe concerned in the privateers therein mentioned.

"The two American privateers, the Hancock and the Boſton, commanded by the Captains Babſon and Hendrick, brought into Nantz river the 13th of Auguſt laſt two Engliſh prizes, laden with ſugar, which were entered as Dutch veſſels, bound from St. Euſtatia: This falſe entry occaſioned the legal confiſcation of the ſaid veſſels: After the laws had taken their due courſe, his Majeſty has graciouſly liſtened to the applications which have been made to him, and I am directed to authorize you to pay to the owners of ſaid American privateers, the Hancock and the Boſton, the ſum of 400,000 livres French money, which is ſaid to be the full value of the two veſſels and cargoes."

On Thurſday laſt the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, and the Hon. SAMUEL HOLTEN, Eſquires, two of the Delegates for the Maſſachuſetts State, and the Hon. JOHN COLLINS, Eſq; one of the Delegates for the State of Rhode-Iſland, arrived here from the eaſtward.

From good authority we learn, that the enemy evacuated the City of Philadelphia on Thurſday morning laſt, and that Captain M'Claine, with a party of Continental troops, took poſſeſſion of it the ſame morning.

JOHN LEVINS,
HAS FOR SALE, Wholeſail or Retail, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Smith, in Market-ſtreet, York-Town,

A Large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz. Broadcloths and trimmings of different colours, camblets, Iriſh and country linens, ſilk handkerchiefs of all colours, lawn handkerchiefs, muſlins, ginghams, ſtriped hollands, calicoes, hairbine, fine and coarſe cambricks, gauze and catgut, lawns, thread, cotton and ſilk ſtockings, ſilks, perſians, threads of all kinds, garters and laces, watch chains, tapes of different colours, mens ſhoes, pins and needles, ſhoe and knee buckles, ſciſſars and razors, cork-ſcrews, ſheep-ſhears, taylors thimbles, ſhoemakers pincers, looking-glaſſes, gimblets, ivory and horn combs, knives, ſnuffers, braſs ink holders, penknives, ladies ſett hair-pins, necklaces of different ſorts, watch keys, ſaddle-bag-locks, paſteboards, blank books, pocket-books, wafers by the box, wrapping paper and ſadlery ware.

N. B. BOHEA TEA, of the beſt quality, by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

To be SOLD,

A GOOD brick dwelling-houſe, three ſtories high, ſituate in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-houſe, in York-Town, lately occupied by Major-General Mifflin. There are four well finiſhed rooms on each floor, a kitchen, ſtable and garden. For terms apply to GEORGE HENRY, near the Valley Forge, or JOSEPH DONALDSON, in York-Town. ¶

To be SOLD,

A PLANTATION, five miles from York-Town, on the Baltimore road, late the Dun Horſe tavern, in the poſſeſſion of John Buſhong; on the premiſes are a good two ſtory log houſe, four rooms on a floor, with handſome ſaſh windows, a good ſtone kitchen, a large barn, with ſtabling for 20 horſes; alſo two ſmall houſes, with ſtables; about 300 acres of land, 100 cleared, 35 acres of cleared meadow, 50 acres more of well watered meadow may eaſily be made, two orchards, containing about 300 apple-trees in good order; there is likewiſe an extraordinary good mill-ſeat on the ſpot. The ſituation is remarkably pleaſant, would be an eligible ſpot for a gentleman's ſeat, or would do exceedingly well for a tavern. Enquire on the premiſes.

Alſo to be ſold ſtanding, 9 acres of extraordinary rye.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Tyrone townſhip, York county, the 20th of May laſt; A ſmall Black HORSE, ſix years old, 13 or 14 hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder thus O, has had the fiſtula. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid horſe to Hans Morriſon in Hunterſtown, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS PLUNKET.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Manalan townſhip, York county, about the 24th of laſt March, a dark bay HORSE, ſix or ſeven years old, about 13½ hands high, trots and paces, branded on the near ſhoulder I. M. or ſomething like it. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ WILLIAM HAMILTON.

TO be ſold by public vendue on Friday, the 26th inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Jefferies, in York townſhip, 2 miles from York-Town, on the road leading to Wright's Ferry, at the plantation well known by the name of the Widow Hornhill's, viz. all ſorts of chamber and kitchen furniture, conſiſting of beds and bedding, chairs, tables, cheſts, pots, pans, pewter, &c. &c. waggons and horſes, mares and colts, milch cows, ſome with young calves, ſheep and hogs, ploughs and harrows, with ſundry other farmers utenſils, and ſeveral other things, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at nine o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by

¶ JOSEPH JEFFERIES.

TAKEN up at Wright's Ferry, the beginning of May, a large ſtray brindled COW, about twelve years old, marked on one ear. The owner is deſired to come to the ſubſcriber, living near ſaid ferry, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ DANIEL NEAFF.

York-Town, June 17, 1778.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Haller, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame within ſix weeks from the date hereof; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, within the ſame time, that they may be adjuſted by

JOHN HECKENDORN, and } Executors.
JACOB ROTHROCK, }

Lately imported from France and St. Euſtatia, and to be ſold, wholeſale, by
MARGARET DUNCAN,
In York-Town, next door to Stake's new Tavern,

A LARGE and neat aſſortment of Merchandize, among which are the following articles, viz. ſuperfine hollands, britannias, linens of different kinds, an aſſortment of cambricks and lawns, ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths of different colours, variety of fine camblets, cottons, linens, ſaggathies, ſtripes, checks, damaſcus, drillings, ſewing ſilks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, coloured and white ſewing threads, calicoes, cotton and thread ſtockings, trimmings of different kinds, pins, coffee by the bag, &c. &c. ¶

York-Town, June 1, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the continental paſture, about a mile from town, a blooded bay HORSE, with the mark of a bayonet on his near ſhoulder, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and gallops well. Whoever finds ſaid horſe and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber in York, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM NICHOLLS, A. D. Q. M. G.

Virginia, May 28, 1778.

THE partnerſhip of THORNTON and Co. of the town of Frederickſburg, being diſſolved, the Lots and Buildings belonging to the Company, which are ſituate upon the river at the lower end of the ſaid town, will be ſold on Wedneſday the 15th of July, on the premiſes. There is a brew-houſe, malt-houſe and cellars, built of ſtone and brick, ſufficient to manufacture ſix thouſand buſhels within the year, and all in good repair and condition for carrying on the brewing buſineſs, the whole being built within a few years paſt; the copper large enough to boil about 800 gallons. Adjoining the brewery, and on the ſame lots is a tan-yard compleat, and ſufficient to manufacture 1000 hides. The ſtock and utenſils belonging to both branches of buſineſs will be ſold at the ſame time; alſo a negroe collier, cooper, and houſe wench. Oppoſite theſe lots upon the hill, and divided only by the ſtreet, are two lots paled in, with kitchen and ſtable thereon, lately built, as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the town, and fronting upon the main ſtreet. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will take the trouble to view the works and ſituation, which will be ſhewn by Mr. Thornton, on the premiſes, and every neceſſary information given. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, upon bond and ſecurity given to

George Thornton,
Willliam Woodford,
¶ *Joſeph Jones.*

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Dorſey's Forge, the five following ſervants, viz. *William James*, a Welchman, 47 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, dark hair and beard, mixed with grey; has a blemiſh in one of his eyes, and ſquints. *Evan Powell*, a Welchman, and ſpeaks in that dialect, aged 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, a luſty well made fellow, of a fair complexion, light hair and hazel eyes; had on a country linen hunting ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes, and a half worn felt hat; he enliſted in Col. Hart's regiment, from whence he deſerted. *Thomas Bulfrey*, an Engliſhman, 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pitted with the ſmall pox, has dark hair and ſandy beard, dark eyes, thick lips, and ſlow of ſpeech. *James Foſter*, an Engliſhman, aged 20 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, has dark hair, which he generally wears clubed, ſmooth faced, dark eyes, and has a blue ſpeck under one of them; he is a lively talkative lad, by trade a nailor. *William Reece*, 25 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, has dark curled hair, dark eyes, and is a complaiſant fellow. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Sixty Dollars* for each. † ELAM BAILEY.

Alexandria, May 24, 1778.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, two well made likely Negroe men, one named Tom, the other Dick. Tom is about 30 years old, has loſt two of his upper teeth, and has ſeveral flouriſhing marks on his arm and ſhoulder. Dick is a ſhort well made fellow, about 24 years old, has ſeveral ſcars on his face, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh: Had on when they went away, ozenbrigs ſhirts and check trowſers; alſo a large knapſack and blankets. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroes and delivers them to me in Alexandria, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL GRETTER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to camp, as they have been there before.

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